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LIQUOR INTERESTS RESUME ACTIVITY TO REVIVE ISSUE

Recrudescence of Propaganda
Is Against Background of
Politics and Appears to Be
Concerted Attempt by Wets

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

There are indications that the liquor interests, in whose activities there was a decided lull after the decision of the Supreme Court passing on the validity of the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Enforcement Act, have decided that the time is opportune for making a further struggle. That effort is general and concerted is evident from the fact that so many phases are being brought to the public notice at practically the same time.

It is undoubtedly against a political background, greatly confused and largely indeterminate at this stage, that the men who would break down the barriers that have been legally put up against the liquor traffic hope to make gains, on one basis in some localities and with different pleas in others. The nomination of men favorable to the liquor interests is being brought about where this is possible; indirect methods of influencing public opinion, especially on the grounds of personal liberty are being pressed, but except where there are such conditions as prevailing in the Democratic Party in New York, this is not being openly urged.

That the liquor dealers have not given up hope of coming back is evident from the applications that have been made by attorneys for the principals in certain cases which have already been disposed of by the courts. Petitions have been filed in behalf of George C. Dempsey, wholesale liquor dealer of Boston, asking the Supreme Court to review his appeal attacking the Enforcement Act, it being alleged that the court's conclusions are "inconclusive" and "palpably incorrect and erroneous." William D. Guthrie, attorney for Christian Feigenbaum, brewer of Newark, New Jersey, has announced that he will take similar action.

Keep Question Alive

That this is more than an effort to keep the question alive in the event of a more favorable turn in official personnel is doubted. The Supreme Court seldom grants requests of this kind. So able a lawyer, and one so thoroughly committed to the interests of the wets as Levi Mayer, said when the Supreme Court opinion was handed down in June that settled the matter.

Politically the issue is shaping itself in such a way that it is sure to become a leading one locally and may become a dominating one nationally. It is considered improbable that Governor Cox can be drawn into an expression of opinion on the subject but it is accepted that the wets will trust him. So far as the men closest to him, have gone no further than to say that Governor Cox believes in enforcing the laws already on the statute books. As to what he would do if elected to exert his influence to alter those laws is met only by silence. That he will not willingly offend the great body of the American people who believe in keeping the country free of the liquor evil is reasonably sure. E. E. Moore, whose sympathies were alleged to be with the wets, was dropped as a possible national chairman, and George White, with dry affiliations, was substituted. That was a fine vote-getting combination, according to the politicians, a candidate who would have the wets back of him and a chairman who would disarm the suspicions of the dries.

The stand of the Republican candidate is not thoroughly reassuring. Senator Harding at no time took a consistent stand in favor of prohibition, but he did vote for the final amendment and is therefore in a better position than his rival with the dries.

New York Action

The New York state Democratic convention took the boldest stand that has yet been ventured by asking that the Volstead Enforcement Act be so modified as to let the law permitting the manufacture of 2.75 per cent beer, passed by the New York legislature and signed by Governor Smith, become effective. It also went on record as approving the reference of all such questions to the people instead of to the legislatures of the states. If the State can be carried by the Democrats with such a plank in their platform, it will go far to hearten the liquor advocates in other states. The selection of a woman candidate for secretary of state is considered an attempt to appease women voters who might resent the action of the convention on the liquor issue.

In Virginia a great point was made of the nomination of J. T. Deal, a wet candidate in the Norfolk district, but little was said of the nomination of Thomas W. Harrison, a dry candidate in another part of the State. It is the composition of Congress that is most important both to those who favor and to those who oppose a return to liquor domination in the United States, for it is by act of Congress only that the door can be opened for traffic in liquor, whether it be the beer and wine with which those who desire

such a result insinuatingly seek to bring about, or the out-and-out return to "personal liberty."

The men who are opposed to such action are sanguine about the Senate. E. C. Dinwiddie, chairman of the American committee arranging for the fifteenth International Congress Against Alcohol, says that, after a careful checking up, it is found that there are enough of the senators who are not up for reelection, with eight more, to make the Senate dry. It will be an easy matter to get the eight out of the 32 who are to be elected. It is not so easy to tell about the composition of the House, but even if it should prove to be wet the Senate could act as a check on any effort to turn the country back to a wet basis.

IMPROVED FREIGHT CONDITIONS SHOWN

Further Gains Expected to Follow
Announcement of Wage
Advances—Railroads Prepare
New Passenger Schedules

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

The railroads are still working on the details of tariffs and rates, and will probably not have their case ready to present to the Interstate Commerce Commission until the five days required before they are to go into effect. Certain matters in regard to passenger rates of general interest have, however, been practically settled. Railroad tickets bought before the new rates go into effect and in actual use will be accepted even after the date has passed. If the tickets have not yet been used they will not be accepted. That is, if one has started on his journey at the old rate he may continue, but he cannot start after the new rates are effective, even if he has bought his ticket before that date. Commutation tickets can be used until the end of the month, it has been practically decided.

Freight Movement Improved

Reports are being received in regard to the betterment of the freight service in almost all sections of the country. By many persons, this is attributed to the effect of the grant in rate increase but, as a matter of fact, the turn had already begun before that was announced. Extraordinary efforts had been made to meet special demands and to bolster up the weak pieces in the freight congestion and car shortage, and while there was still much dissatisfaction, there were noticeable improvements. It is expected that these will not only be held, but that they will be extended.

A large part of the shortage from which the country suffered was due to the yard and switchmen's strike last spring and in the early summer. This has now been to a large degree overcome, but the transportation demands are extremely heavy and the lack of proper rolling stock is a great hindrance in making the supply equal to the demand. To help out the freight situation, passenger traffic has been made to give way at certain points. Excursion trains have been cut off and new trains that had been planned have been held back.

Priority Order for Coal

The priority orders of the Interstate Commerce Commission have helped to relieve the coal situation. There will be a hearing before the commission next week on the renewal of priority orders for the western grain movement.

The president of the National Coal Association is to confer with Daniel Willard, of the Association of Railway Executives, within a few days regarding the means of curtailing the privilege of reassignment of open-top cars for shipment of coal from the mines to tidewater ports, for export trade, and for trans-shipment to New England ports.

The operators claim to be doing this to drive out speculators in tidewater movements of coal who have been exacting high prices for an output obtained at normal prices at the mines. Restriction of the reassignment privilege in the tidewater movement of soft coal, as contemplated by the operators, is in line with the drastic order issued by the Interstate Commerce Commission this week, under which but one consignment is allowed. The operators want the most rigid restrictions to apply to the tidewater shipments, as well as to all other movements throughout the country.

"Cutting out the car reconsignment privilege will cut out speculation in coal shipments from the mines," it was said yesterday by the representative of the operators.

PRINCE LEAVES BRISBANE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

BRISBANE, Queensland (Thursday)

The royal train with the Prince of Wales left the station on Wednesday morning, hundreds of people having gathered on the platform to witness his departure. Thousands of children lined the fences along the railway and cheered the Prince, who expressed his appreciation of the enthusiasm displayed.

ACTION EXPLAINED IN CABLE INCIDENT

Sending of Destroyers Felt to
Be Expression of American
Sentiment Against Creation of
Monopoly in Communication

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia President Wilson's action in sending American warships to intercept the British cable ship Colonia, now approaching the Florida coast with a new cable line from Barbados to this country, had in it an element of sensation which it is believed is explainable on the assumption that the President and the Department of State took this particular action in order to bring to the attention of the country at large the importance that is attached to the future control of international communications.

There is nothing in the action of the President to indicate friction with the British Government, the State Department stand that it is dealing, not with the British ship, but with the Western Union Company. However, it is possible to state that back of the sending of the torpedo boats is a new American doctrine of "freedom of the seas," not alone for commerce and mails, but also for international cable service.

It was learned yesterday that at the September communications conference to be attended by representatives of the United States, Great Britain, France and Japan, to be followed by a world conference in November, this country will press the following demands to be applied as fundamentals to intercontinental communications:

1. The right to lay submarine cables in all countries, and therefore the scrapping of exclusive landing rights which it has been the practice of certain other countries or commercial concerns.

2. Sufficient control by all governments of land telegraph lines, each in its own territory, to insure freedom of retransmission of cable messages to the point of ultimate destination.

Monopoly Opposed

This country takes the position that the acceptance of these basic formulae of international practice would go far to eliminate the alleged national and inconvenient monopolistic control. It was learned that the same issue which has been raised with respect to Great Britain in the refusal to permit the landing of the American-Brazilian cable, exists with Japan in the Pacific.

Some time ago the Commercial Cable Company, owned by the Mackay interests in the United States, entered into a contract with the Tokyo Government for the construction of a new cable from this country to Japan. Just as the contract of the Western Union Company for the construction of the cable to Barbados is said to provide for British control of the line, the Japanese Government granted landing rights in Japan on condition of Japanese control of the proposed new Pacific cable.

There is now in Washington a Japanese mission, sent to negotiate with the United States Government for landing rights for the new cable in this country, but no progress has been made in these negotiations, and the Japanese have been told that no further American cable landing rights will be granted until some new and better international arrangement as respects cables is arrived at.

The present American cable in the Pacific, owned by the Commercial Cable Company, extends from San Francisco to the Hawaiian Islands, Midway and Guam. At Guam it branches, one line going to Menado, near the San Bernardino Islands, and the other to the Bonin Islands, a Japanese possession. So much is American owned and controlled, but from the Bonin Islands the connection with Japan is over a Japanese-owned and controlled cable, and by means of this vital link Japan actually exercised control over the whole cable line. Before the war this line also connected with the German cables to Yap and Shanghai, but these lines were closed by the Japanese in 1914, and they are still closed pending their final disposition by the Allies.

German Cable Lines

The German cables, chief of which are the lines from Germany to the Far East and to South America, respectively, are a very important element in the cable situation. Before the war, they offered important competition with the British and Japanese lines, but now Great Britain and Japan propose to divide them, thus still further, it is alleged, cementing their domination of the world's wire communication. The cables have not yet been disposed of, because of the insistence of the United States that the German cables shall at least be devoted to common use by international agreement. The necessity of finding a way of disposing of these German cables is one of the chief points on which President Wilson is banking to finally secure acceptance of his plan for freedom of the wires.

The United States also has one very practical club in the shape of the wireless system, which it has been busily extending. Under a law passed by the last Congress, the United States Government wireless to the Philippine Islands was opened for commercial messages. There is an American wireless station in Japan and at Peking,

China, capable of receiving messages from the United States, transmitted from the Philippines.

The difficulty now experienced in extending telegraphic facilities is illustrated by the situation now prevailing in China. All of the Chinese land lines are controlled by two companies, the Danish Telegraph Company and the Eastern Extension, under concessions from the Chinese Government. These concessions have been held to be so far-reaching as to forbid the erection of radio stations in China, except by these two companies.

American Station

During the war the American radio station was established at Peking, under formal protest of the Chinese Government. The Chinese were really anxious to have established the American telegraphic connection, but it was forced to protest in conformity with the terms of its concessions. Japan, in the face of the same protest, has established a wireless station at Hankow.

In order to make the American wireless really efficient for transmission of messages to China it is necessary to establish a wireless station at Shanghai, and this proposal has been under discussion. Unless some new deal as respects the cable can be arrived at it is probable that this station at Shanghai will be established, again in the face of a formal Chinese protest.

The wireless is not an entirely effective competitor of the cable. For one thing wireless messages are public in that they can be taken out of the air by other stations than the one to which they are directed. Then for long distance transmission the wireless is still subject to atmospheric disturbances which interfere at times with operation. The American wireless to the Far East has, however, proved of great benefit in relieving the congestion of the cables, and it has very much facilitated the conduct of American commerce in the Orient.

Instructions Sent to Cable Ship

MIAMI, Florida.—The British cable ship Colonia, chartered to lay the South American cable from Miami to Barbados in the British West Indies, will not enter American waters until permission is granted by the State Department in Washington, according to advices received yesterday from the British Ambassador, Sir Auckland Geddes, by A. H. Hubbard, British Vice-Consul in Miami. Mr. Hubbard was instructed in a long code dispatch from the Ambassador to take command of the cable ship and to keep it outside the three-mile limit until further instructions from Washington.

Statement on Cable Incident

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—C. W. E. Atkins, first vice-president of the Western Union, yesterday issued this statement regarding the action taken by the United States Government to prevent laying by the company of a cable from Barbados:

"We have nothing to say except that we are not attempting anything unlawful or defiant, and at the proper time the public will be fully informed of the real facts."

MR. HUGHES' STATEMENT

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

MELBOURNE, Victoria (Thursday)—William M. Hughes, the Prime Minister, commenting on the Mannix affair, stated on Tuesday that the Australian Government would not allow the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Melbourne to land in Australia if he returned. Dr. Mannix did not represent Australian opinion on the Irish, or any other question, said Mr. Hughes, and he had "fanned the dying ember of religious bigotry into a fierce blaze."

During the war, he said, Dr. Mannix openly worked against recruiting, and his one aim, since peace, had been to secure the triumph of Sinn Fein.

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POLICE FORCE FOR LEAGUE PROPOSED

International Force for Order
Desired by Delegates at the
Geneva Socialist Conference—
Universal Disarmament Urged

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

GENEVA, Switzerland (Thursday)

The representative of The Christian Science Monitor attended the meeting of the Second Internationale on Wednesday, when the report of the commission dealing with militarism and the League of Nations was accepted unanimously. The report declared that war has been concluded by a state of uncertainty and incoherence and the congress in the name of humanity protests against its one-sided character. The imperialist attitude, which was present in the preparations for the great war, the report continues, has inspired the authors of the Treaty of Versailles and the other peace treaties, the consequence being that their character rouses protests among the vanquished and causes among the victors an anxiety which is exploited by the imperialist ruling classes for the promotion of militarism.

The report protests against the misdeeds of the militarists in the occupied regions and also against the new occupations and violations of neutrality, but rejoices in the fact that the revolutions of Russia, Austria and Hungary have caused the destruction of the most disastrous military powers. The delegates are reminded of their duty to appear at the head of the pacifist and workers' movements in all countries, and to fight militarism and capitalism with political and industrial means, and also by refusing to make and transport munitions. The proletariat, it declares, should create a censorship of the manufacture and transport of the weapons of imperialism.

The League of Nations can only be a guarantee of peace if all nations without exception be admitted, an international police force created, and a universal disarmament adopted on land, sea and air. The Internationale invites the Socialist parties to make every effort to be represented on the League. The President, Tom Shaw, announced that the Internationale hopes that the work of the Labor Bureau of the League of Nations, which holds its congress in Washington, will develop quickly, as a section working against militarism.

Mrs. Snowden then spoke on the lack of food for European children, and said that private charity was totally insufficient to meet the problem. The commission's report on socialization was condemned by J. Bromley of Great Britain and by the New Zealand delegate as "feeble and retrograde," as it only deals with the nationalization of industries. The local Bolsheviks, near the close of the session, shouted down the Second Internationale from the gallery, and awaited Philip Scheidemann and Emil Vandervelde outside, but these delegates discreetly left by the back door.

BRITISH DIFFICULTIES ON LOWER EUPHRATES

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Thursday)

The following communiqués have been issued by the War Office on the situation in Mesopotamia. Latest reports show that the situation on the Lower Euphrates is quieter. The Arabs who attacked the British posts north and northwest of Hillah, as distinct from those who attacked the British column, sustained 130 casualties.

There have been some further small

raids, particularly near Jerboomas. The Kufa garrison is still holding out, but part of the town was on fire on Sunday. Although the railway from Hillah to Baghdad has been cut several times, there has been no organized rising in the Hillah area. Half-hearted attacks were delivered against posts north and northwest of Hillah on Friday night, but the raiders were dispersed by shell fire on Saturday morning. The garrison of Diwanlych has been withdrawn to Ismail. Some fighting took place en route, but the British losses were small. Ismail was unsuccessfully attacked by tribesmen on the night of July 28. On July 24 a strong reconnoitering column sent out southward from Hillah was attacked and roughly handled by tribesmen, but succeeded in cutting its way back to Hillah. Casualties were unfortunately very heavy, amounting to some 300 all told. A large number of horses and mules, one field gun and 12 machine guns and other matériel were also lost.

SIGNING OF TURKISH TREATY IS DELAYED

Ceremony Postponed Until Saturday to Allow Italy and Greece Time to Complete Settlement on Dodecanese Affair

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Thursday)

At the last minute it was decided to postpone the signature of the Turkish treaty till Saturday. All arrangements had been made, and it was expected that the differences between Greece and Italy would have been overcome in time. Unhappily, no settlement has yet been reached. That it will be reached very shortly can hardly be doubted. It is rather on details than on fundamentals that negotiations turn.

Military Affairs Discussed

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

SAN SEBASTIAN, Spain (Thursday)

The permanent advisory commission on military, naval and aerial questions, constituted by the League of Nations, has commenced its deliberations. A dinner was given in honor of its members on Wednesday night by Count Quinones de Leon.

The actual powers of the League with regard to armaments may be summed up, under the heading of inquiry, recommendation, and the exercise of public opinion. More detailed provisions relating to members of the League are contained in Articles 8 and 9, which provide that the council, taking account of the geographical situation and circumstances of each state, shall formulate plans for the reduction of armaments, for the consideration and action of the several governments. The council has no power to interfere on the question of national armaments beyond this form of recommendation, as there is nothing to compel any state to act upon it except the force of public opinion. There is thus a wide field of complex and specialized duties, which the Covenant recognized by appointing a permanent commission to advise the Council on the execution of articles bearing upon all these questions. The work of this commission, now meeting, is therefore difficult, delicate and important.

ITALY RATIFIES ALBANIAN PACT

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

ROME, Italy (Thursday)

The Valona correspondent of the "Giornale d'Italia" wires that an agreement between Italy and Albania, by which Italy will immediately evacuate Valona, retaining only the Island of Saseno, as cabled to The Christian Science Monitor, was signed on Tuesday; the agreement being ratified by the Cabinet Council on Wednesday.

During the meeting, the French Ambassador arrived and conferred for some time with Mr. Giolitti on the subject of Russia, Turkey and the forthcoming interviews with Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Millerand. According to the "Tribuna" the withdrawal of Italian troops from Valona began on Wednesday, hostilities having ceased on Tuesday, and the insurgents are also leaving Valona. It is officially stated from Durazzo that the Albanians are marching in the direction of Kastrati and that 40 Serbian gendarmes have been surrounded and made prisoners. After a cessation for a period of six months the telegraphic communication with Plume was re-established on Wednesday.

CONDITIONS IN SIBERIA

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

TOKYO, Japan (Thursday)

Refugees who have reached here from Bolshevik Siberia report an appalling state of affairs existing there. In the towns the people are literally without food. Communication with Moscow is interrupted and no efforts appear to be made to alleviate the terrible state of affairs. The system of terrorism which prevailed in the early days of the Bolshevik rule is not now enforced so rigidly, although occasionally persons suspected of plotting against the Soviets are immediately arrested and executed after a mock trial. All idea of an anti-Bolshevik rising has been abandoned, as the mass of people is without leaders.

ALLIED INDECISION AS THE SOVIETS' FORCES SWEEP ON

Conversations Take Place Between Paris and London, but Without Result—Problem of Aiding Poles Difficult to Solve

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Thursday)

French diplomatic circles, which have endeavored to maintain an optimistic view of the Polish situation, now appear to have completely abandoned all hope of saving Warsaw. Some official reports received give the gloomiest accounts. It is obvious that the Bolsheviks mean to reach the capital if possible, before concluding an armistice. During the coming week Mr. Lloyd George is expected to pass through Paris and there will be consultations between the French and British premiers. Nobody seems able to suggest a practical policy. Even the dispatch of munitions becomes more difficult, and they are more likely to reach the Bolsheviks than the Poles.

The road from Danzig is believed to be cut. Germany will not aid, and Tzecho-Slovakia and Rumania have troubles with the workmen who are asked to forward supplies to Poland. Direct effective assistance is regarded as impossible, but the French are considering the feasibility of bringing in Rumania. Rumania may in any case refuse to risk the same fate as Poland, and England is understood to be opposed to such doubtful adventure. Conversations are taking place between Paris and London, but without result. In fact the Allies are non-plussed. France favors a rigorous blockade of Russia and the rupture of all negotiations at London or elsewhere now in course.

A Critical Situation

British Premier Indicates Possible Necessity of Military Action

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Thursday)

The Polish situation is still critical. Leonid Krassin, Leo Kamenef and their associates met the Prime Minister and Mr. Bonar Law at 10 Downing Street on Wednesday when it is understood that the British Ministers indulged in a very straight, frank talk with their visitors. The Premier announced in the House of Commons on Thursday afternoon that the British Government had sent a telegram to George Tchitcherine, the Bolshevik Foreign Minister, pointing out that no reply had yet been received to the British Government's note of July 29 proposing a London conference, and calls attention to a wireless message to the effect that the Soviet Government had required the Polish delegates to be empowered to conclude fundamental conditions of peace.

The British Government's telegram further stated that the Soviet Government should realize that, if it insists on peace conditions being settled between Poland and Russia to the exclusion of U.S. other powers, the basis on which it was proposed to conduct negotiations in London will disappear and the project for a conference falls to the ground. At the conference with Mr. Kamenef on Wednesday the Premier and Mr. Bonar Law impressed on the Russian delegates that the action of the Soviet Government necessarily arouses suspicion that the Soviet Government was not sincere in its professed desire for peace and that the immediate conclusion of an armistice with Poland was the only way to remove that suspicion.

Military Action Possible

Mr. Lloyd George added that if the suspicions were confirmed, he would make a full statement to the House on Monday as to such further naval and military action as might be necessary. The Premier announced that a message had been received from Russia saying that an urgent telegram had been dispatched to Mr. Kamenef on the subject, but the Premier had no knowledge as yet of the contents of the telegram.

A Bolshevik wireless, dated August 4, shows that the Red troops have occupied Lomza and Mazovietzk, as well as Shepetovo station and other points west. After fierce fighting, the Bolsheviks occupied Tskhanavietzk and advanced to the river Bug and the mouth of the river Dniester. In the Siedlice direction the enemy's resistance has been broken and in the Tarnopol and Thertkoff regions the Poles are being driven back to the river Strypa.

Two Parties in Russia

Discussing the seriousness of the situation in authoritative quarters on Thursday, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor was informed that there are two parties in Moscow, the Extreme Party, controlled by the military, and the Moderates headed by Nicholas Lenin. The Extreme Party is desirous of smashing Poland with the object of starting a conflagration throughout Europe by stirring up the Communists in Germany so that the Junker Party will retaliate and bring about a civil war, and at the same time it anticipates that Austria, Tzecho-Slovakia, Rumania,

and even Italy, will accept Bolshevik doctrine, thus making everything on the present opportunity of creating a Bolshevik Europe.

On the other hand the Moderate party is aware of the present serious economic situation in Russia, and fears that, if the country does not devote itself to reconstruction along with the aid of imports of locomotives and rolling stock, a general collapse will occur. This Moderate party gained the ascendancy at the time the trading negotiations were consented to, and the authority stated that it was fully expected that, within the next few days, this party would again gain the ascendancy and sanity prevail. The difficulty of arranging an armistice is thought to be due to the militarist agents of the Soviet Government not being desirous to arrange for peace, and purposely delaying negotiations until Warsaw is reached.

Soviet Army's Morale

Bolshevik Soldiers Reported to Be Fighting Under Compulsion

The London Times News Service by cable to The Christian Science Monitor.

WARSAW, Poland (August 5).—The Polish armistice delegates, having been told by the Russian delegates that the Soviet Government demanded that an armistice and peace should be discussed simultaneously at Minsk, replied that they had no authority to negotiate peace and expressed a desire to return to Warsaw. This request being granted, they left Baranovitchi this morning. It is understood that the point of view of the Polish Government is that it is unwilling to negotiate peace, except in conjunction with Great Britain and France. There will be a special joint meeting of the British and French missions, now in Warsaw, with the chief representatives of the Polish Government and the General Staff tomorrow.

The orderly officer who accompanied the Polish armistice delegates, recounts conversations which he had with several Bolshevik soldiers. As their remarks corroborate much that is heard from other sources, they are worth repeating. They seem to show that the Bolshevik rank and file are thoroughly tired of the war, and had no desire to invade Poland. They are driven on only by the missionary zeal of the commissars. This, however, is true only of the infantry. The Cossacks and Caucasians show no reluctance to harry and pillage the Polish peasants in the manner of their forefathers in the Middle Ages.

Today's communiqué shows that the Bolshevik cavalry is raiding the district between Lomza and Ohtroleuka and there is reason to believe that some have been seen in the region of Lublin.

Among the remarks of the Bolshevik soldiers are the following: "Why have we to fight, we don't want Poland? For us is Russia, for you Poland. The commissars tell us that when the war with Poland is finished, we shall return to our homes. We wish to work; they force us to fight. They will shoot us and torment our wives and children."

"I wish you everything good," said a Russian officer to the Polish orderly officer. "I am obliged to enter the Soviet service, otherwise they would murder my wife and children. There are many like me." Another Russian officer said, "The Bolshevik wish to deceive you, but in general the Red Army is not capable of great action. We are very tired of marches, comrades. Tell your people that if the commissars deceive you and there be no peace, we won't fight any more, even if they shoot us. We won't move, we have had enough."

Legation to Leave Warsaw

Order Based on Information Indicating Crisis Exists

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The State Department made an announcement yesterday that the American Legation in Warsaw had been told to leave that city. This action on the part of the United States Government was based on official information reaching the Department of State from the Polish capital, and which indicated that the crisis developed by the approach of the Red armies would make it necessary to leave Warsaw.

It was stated at the department that the United States Legation would remove to Grandzow, about 150 miles north of Warsaw, and not far from the internationalized area around Danzig. It is expected that the allied powers will endeavor to prevent the overrunning of this area by Bolshevik troops. The department gave no orders to the American Legation as to when it should leave Warsaw, but left the matter in the discretion of the American representative. John C. White is in charge of the legation in the absence of Hugh Gibson, who is in this country on leave of absence.

The probability is that it was not until the time for removal of the legation appeared at hand that the State Department orders were sent to Warsaw. The announcement was accompanied by frank acknowledgement of the extreme gravity of the situation and no effort whatever was made to minimize it. Officials took the view that the advance of the Red armies was driving events to a crisis which demanded definite action by the powers. In fact, there was little hope that action could be taken in time to save Poland from being overrun by the hordes of the Soviet Government.

Crumble Expected

It was momentarily expected here that the lines of defense around Warsaw would crumble and that not even a swift military decision in London and Paris could save the Polish capital. The United States Government is in the position of sympathetic onlooker, anxious to help stem the Red

armies but unable to move. Intimate discussions are in progress between this government and London and Paris, but no definite line of active participation is open to the United States at the moment.

The country has a certain number of troops in Europe but these troops could not be used against the Soviet forces for the reason that it is not the purpose for which they were left and maintained with the consent of Congress.

There were rumors abroad yesterday that a decision might be reached to call Congress into special session, but such a decision has not been reached thus far. In view, however, of the seriousness which the State Department attaches to the situation in Europe and the feeling that the hands of this country are practically tied in the matter of active help, the guesses as to the calling of Congress into session are not considered irrational.

It is in fact a "rational possibility," if nothing more. If the Department of State continues to believe the situation in Europe is so grave as it is now regarded, and if it should be decided that the United States should take an active part in any joint enterprise against the Soviets, there would be nothing to it but for the President to call Congress into session and lay the cards on the table. It is freely admitted that the advance of Bolshevism endangers not merely Poland but Europe and the entire world. No effort has been made to disguise the fact that this is the view taken here; to permit the Soviets to establish a Bolshevik régime in Poland would be an international calamity, and that an attempt to do this should be resisted by the interested powers. The United States is intensely interested but practically powerless to give any pledge of promise of aid. "The United States can look on as an anxious and sympathetic observer," as one official expressed it.

Secret Agreement

Reports from London to the effect that a secret agreement between the Moscow Government and Germany had been unearthed were considered an important development. For lack of definite information, however, opinion varies and is not better than mere speculation. The view commonly taken was that the masses of the German people would oppose the advance of Bolshevism into their country. On the other hand some interested and informed observers point to the identity of interest between Germany and the Soviets. The very oneness of their interest with respect to the allied governments forms the background for a military and political alliance, they believe.

As viewed here yesterday the military situation is closely entangled in the political situation in all the allied countries and in the United States. With the Soviet army approaching Warsaw and the foreign representatives fleeing the capital, it is considered here idle to talk of sending officers and matériel to stabilize the Polish forces. Talk of credits and ammunition, it is believed, is futile. There is only one thing to do, it is said, if the Allies decide to throw down the gage of battle to the Bolshevik Government, and that is for the governments to put the question of mobilization to their countries.

The political difficulties in the allied countries and the apparent unwillingness of the governments to ask a war-weary people to make a new military effort is a serious factor in the military potentialities of the situation, and one on which the Moscow Government has been known to be banking heavily.

World Peace in Peril

Alleged Failure to Make Performance Equal Profession

NEW YORK, New York.—In an editorial headed "The Test" the Tribune says:

"For assisting the Ukrainian nationalists, under the heel of Bolshevik imperialism who would reestablish the frontiers of Tsarist Russia, Poland has been attacked in overwhelming force. Poles hear again the swish of the Russian knout."

"What is this country doing? The peace of the world is obviously in peril. Western democracy is again threatened. The duel is once more on. Are we going to march against gigantic wrong or are we not?"

"If we are not, those who are satisfied with a policy of aloofness may say many things in self-justification, but not so those who boast of strict adherence to the principle of a league to enforce peace."

"Many advertise intense interest in a league to enforce peace. But they hold to their lips a bugle they do not blow. They applaud the sermon, but do not apply its doctrines. We say by acts, always more significant than words, that eulogy of the league idea is merely rhetorical exercise. Neither from Washington nor from Dayton nor from Marlon has come any summons for the nation to gird itself. The idealist has visualized this country as a knight errant ready to spring to a rescue. But the knight now sleeps."

"For a failure to make performance equal profession we are not blaming any one. But let us face the facts man-fashion and temper to some extent the fury of our protestations of upholding, supreme allegiance to a noble principle we do not follow."

Americans Held at Moscow

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Thirty Americans are being held by the Bolshevik authorities at Moscow, according to four other Soviet territorial, the State Department has been informed by its representative at Vilborg, Finland.

MEDICAL FREEDOM IN NORTH DAKOTA

Repeal of State Compulsory Vaccination Law Felt to Be Significant—Admission to the Schools Is Now Unhindered

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York.—In the opinion of those who believe in medical freedom, North Dakota's act repealing compulsory vaccination in that State is a declaration of such freedom that should be given the widest possible circulation among the people of all the states, particularly in view of the campaign in behalf of vaccination, a campaign whose supporters, it is believed, are the manufacturers of vaccine and serum.

North Dakota's act declares unequivocally that "no form of vaccination or inoculation shall hereafter be made a condition precedent for the admission to any public or private school or college, of any person, or for the exercise of any right, the performance of any duty, or the employment of any privilege by any person."

The act repealed the former law requiring vaccination, but perhaps its most significant section reads: "Emergency. An emergency is hereby declared to exist in that it is necessary to safeguard the health and welfare of the people of the State, therefore this act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage and approval."

This law, as pointed out by H. B. Anderson of the Citizens' Medical Reference Bureau, was the outcome of a Supreme Court decision in that state a short time previous, in the case of Lawrence F. Rhea vs. the Board of Education of Devils Lake. The court in that case ruled that the Board of Health was not authorized to issue an order denying to children the right to attend the public schools except upon condition of being vaccinated, where it appears that there is no prevailing epidemic of smallpox and no danger from this disease reasonably anticipated; and that school officers were not authorized to exclude children for non-vaccination, in the absence of showing of such danger; and that children were not to be excluded from schools on the sole ground of non-vaccination.

Authority Exceeded

The opinion was to the effect that the Board of Health and the Board of Education of Devils Lake, acting under a regulation of the State Board of Health, had exceeded their authority in attempting to make vaccination a requirement for admission to the public schools. It held that the Board of Health was not the public prosecutor, and that even the public prosecutor could not compel vaccination.

A separate opinion, written by a justice who also agreed with the main decision, made a strong denunciation of compulsory vaccination. This opinion read in part:

"The non-vaccination of children—it is a cause for excluding them from the public schools in a state where smallpox does not prevail, and where the sickness and death resulting from vaccination would far exceed that now resulting from smallpox—that is the question. We must consider not only the statutes, but also the origin and nature of smallpox. It prevails and becomes epidemic only in countries where the population is dense and the sanitary conditions are bad. It was in such countries, and in days when sanitation was unknown, that the doctrine of vaccination was promulgated and adopted as a religious creed. Gradually it spread to other countries where conditions are so different that vaccination is justly regarded as a menace and a curse. And where, as it appears, the primary purpose of vaccination is to give a living to the vaccinators."

"In this great northwest the disease has never prevailed to any considerable extent and it has never become epidemic. Hence, were vaccination to become general, it would be certain to cause the sickness or death of a thousand children where one child now sickens and dies of smallpox. Of course a different story is told by the class that reap a golden harvest from vaccination and the diseases caused by it. Yet, because of their self-interest, their doctrine must be received with the greatest care and scrutiny. Every person of common sense and observation must know that it is not the welfare of the children that causes the vaccinators to preach their doctrines and to incur the expense of lobbying for vaccination statutes."

England's Action

"England with its dense population and unsanitary conditions, was the first country to adopt compulsory vaccination, but there it has been denounced and abandoned. In the city of Leicester vaccination has long since been tabooed, and there, because of special regard for cleanliness and good sanitation, the people fear no smallpox. But, in Prussia, Germany, and other such countries the light shineth in darkness and the darkness comprehendeth it not."

"In the book of Dr. Peebles on vaccination there are statistics to the effect that 25,000 children are annually slaughtered by diseases inoculated into the system by compulsory vaccination. It is shown that if vaccination has any tendency to prevent an attack of smallpox, the remedy is worse than the disease."

"Child vaccination in a state where smallpox does not prevail, is a barbarism and it is the duty of the child-growers to rebel against it."

"Finally, the proper safeguard is by

sanitation. The chances are that within a generation vaccination will cease to exist. It will go the way of inoculation, bleeding, purging and salivation. The vaccinators must learn to live without sowing the seeds of death and disease."

NOMINEES PROMISE AID FOR SUFFRAGE

Senator Harding and Governor Cox Pledge to Push Work for Ratification of Federal Amendment by Tennessee

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Both Warren G. Harding and James M. Cox, Republican and Democratic presidential nominees, promised yesterday to strengthen the efforts of their respective parties to have the suffrage amendment ratified in Tennessee. The former sent a telegram to the Republican state chairman, and a message of encouragement to Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Governor Cox said he would take further action, but did not state in what form.

The legalistic efforts of the anti-suffragists were expressed yesterday in the form of appeals from the Tennessee Constitutional League to the presidential candidates to remove the political pressure on the Legislature.

On the other hand, the Republicans have further secured an opinion from Judge T. Anshery Wright, a prominent attorney of Knoxville, on the legality of ratification by the present Tennessee Legislature, which they have sent to all Republicans.

The Legislature in an effort to overcome any hesitancy on their part because of the constitutional reason involved, Judge Wright's opinion in brief follows:

"The terms and conditions upon which the Constitution of the United States may be amended are to be found, and must be found, within the terms of the Constitution itself. The Constitution of the United States, when adopted and ratified by the states, was complete within itself, and no other paper or instrument of any kind not adopted by the same power, or ratified by the states, could in any way modify or control its terms. At the time of the ratification of the original Constitution there were 13 states. It must be manifest that it was never contemplated that these states, or any of them, could without the concurrence or consent of three-fourths of the others change any part of that Constitution, or make it less or more difficult to amend it. There are now 48 states, and to me it is inconceivable if any one of these states (and if any one, then every one), can add to or take from the provisions of the Constitution upon any subject, without the concurrence provided for in the Constitution itself. If this could be done, then the limit to which the Constitution could be amended, or amendments facilitated or hampered by the various states would be limited by the field of speculation only."

"If I am correct in my conclusions, then it follows necessarily that the provision of our state constitution on this subject is void as an attempt of the state to invade a field theretofore by all the states granted to the federal government, and such provision being void is as though it was not written into the state constitution, and when the legislator took an oath of office to support the Constitution of the United States and of the State of Tennessee, it could not have been an oath to support a provision of the state constitution that was void for any reason, and certainly not one void by reason of either its conflict with the Constitution of the United States or to invade the field surrendered by the states to the federal government."

GOVERNOR CANTU'S SURRENDER ASKED

LOS ANGELES, California.—Unconditional surrender was demanded of Gov. Esteban Cantu, of the northern district of Lower California, by the representatives of Provisional President de la Huerta, who recently conferred with him at Mexicali. It was announced here yesterday that the agency of the de facto Mexican Government.

It was said also that if Cantu immediately ceased activities against the federal government and retired from the governorship, he would be restored to a colony in the federal army, a position he formerly held.

Villa Terms of Surrender

MEXICO CITY, Mexico.—The text of the agreement to surrender signed by Francisco Villa, the rebel leader, published yesterday, provides for his retirement to private life with a guard of 50 men for his own protection. The remainder of his followers get his pay and farm land. Villa himself will live in the Hacienda de Canutillo, in the State of Durango.

TEACHERS' SALARIES RAISED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office.

RICHMOND, Virginia.—Substantial increases in salaries of Virginia teachers was shown by the approximate scale of salaries compiled by the Department of Public Instruction at a conference held in Richmond. In practically every city of the state the extra appropriation made by the General Assembly at its 1920 session has been matched in some degree. Newport News leads the other cities of the state in the amount of increase in pay for teachers, followed closely by Richmond, Petersburg, Lynchburg and Portsmouth.

CANADA WELCOMES PRESS DELEGATES

Inaugural Addresses Feature the Opening of Imperial Press Conference—Proposals Made to Improve Empire's Cable Service

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office.

OTTAWA, Ontario.—The first Imperial Press Conference since 1909 was officially declared open for business in the Senate-Chamber here yesterday morning, following addresses of welcome from His Excellency the Governor-General, the Duke of Devonshire, Arthur Meighen, Prime Minister, and the Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, leader of the opposition. Thereupon 150 of the representative journalists and publishers of Great Britain, her dominions and dependencies, proceeded to business, under the chairmanship of Viscount Burnham.

During the morning and afternoon, the deliberations centered round several resolutions relating to cable and wireless services, and the discussion was more or less of a technical nature. Undoubtedly the most notable features of the day were the inaugural addresses in the morning, and Mr. Meighen's speech delivered during the banquet in the evening.

New Cables Urged

The resolution on cables, proposed by John W. Daffoe of the Manitoba Free Press and seconded by Robert Donald, vice-chairman of the British delegation, called upon the governments of the various parts of the Empire to increase cable communication and to reduce press rates thereon. In order that this might be done, it was proposed that increased grants be made to cable companies, and that new cables should be laid down. It was further stipulated, that where government assistance was given, it should appear in the estimates of public expenditures, and that the dissemination of news should be free from official influence. There was a lengthy discussion on this, and the resolution was allowed finally to stand over until today.

During the afternoon the following resolution was passed: "That this conference is strongly of the opinion, that steps should be at once taken to provide the British Empire and the world with the advantages of wireless telegraphic and telephonic communication, and it urgently requests the governments of the Empire to secure, by public or by private enterprise at an early date, full facilities for adequate wireless services throughout the Empire."

During the discussion of this resolution, in which the Australian delegates in particular participated, Mr. Burrows, on behalf of the Marconi Company explained several proposals to the conference. In return for adequate facilities, and stations, the company proposed for a period of 30 years to provide wireless service at a rate one-third the cost of cable rates. During the 30 years, 25 per cent of the profits would go to the government, and at the end thereof the plant would pass into its hands.

Governor-General's Welcome

The inaugural speeches were happily worded. The Duke of Devonshire extended a cordial welcome to the delegates and in part said: "We are not merely going to take the meeting of the conference in Canada as an opportunity of advertising our country and our wares. We look to the conference as one in which we may be able to get guidance and inspiration in dealing with the various problems before us."

"We must have faith in ourselves. We must have vision and we must have confidence, and no body of men either individually or collectively are capable of having a wider and more far-reaching influence upon public opinion than you gentlemen have today."

"We stand at a turning point in our history. I say with confidence that British institutions have stood the test."

"I hope the conference will further awaken the spirit of breadth and tolerance. It is for us to look to the solution of the many problems, from the breadth and widest imperial standpoint, and to know that what is best for the whole, is also best for the individual and the individual countries comprising the Commonwealth of the British Empire."

Prime Minister's Address

Mr. Meighen said: "We welcome you because we are glad to have you here. We welcome you as fellow-citizens and missionaries of this Empire, anxious to learn of Canada that you may help Canada, anxious to know the truth and to spread the truth, in order to strengthen the silken cords that bind the Commonwealth of British nations."

Speaking of "what an editor should keep in mind," he said, "in my way of looking at it, there is only one motto he need bother about, and that is to tell the truth. As news you can tell the truth only once, and then it is news no longer, but editorially you reshape, restate, and reemphasize and repeat the truth for ever. It has been said that a man in public office should speak the truth sparingly but with precision. That does not apply to the exalted office you hold. For a good newspaperman there is only one motto: 'The truth shall make you free.'"

The distribution of news, he declared, was now the greatest public trust in the whole body democratic. The opportunities for good were infinite; the possibilities of mischief were just as vast.

A government moved under checks—the parliamentary check, the elec-

toral check. But the essence of a really useful press was its freedom. The demagogue in journalism was a far more dangerous man than the demagogue in Parliament.

Duties of Empire

In conclusion he declared: There never was such overwhelming necessity as now, to direct the currents of British public opinion and expression toward the ends of peace and good will among men, as there is today. It was never quite as true as it is now, that Britain's greatest interest is peace. In order to make lasting peace a possibility and bring order out of the chaos of the eastern hemisphere, in order to hold up her end of the white man's burden—a ponderous end it is—she joins hands with every real friend of peace in the world, to police and protect communities who cannot protect themselves.

"She maintains now, though drained and exhausted with war, an army in Egypt and an army in Constantinople, an army in Cologne, an army in Anatolia, an army in Palestine, and that list does not include the most distressing and onerous of her obligations, the British Empire, the first league of nations should fall and fall apart. I would not have much hope for the second and larger pattern."

Opposition Leader's Speech

Knowledge of one another Mr. King, the leader of the opposition, conceived to be the best means of securing a united empire. In the course of his speech, however, he brought up the issue of "British" versus "Imperial," as applied to the conference. "There may be reasons," he said, "for preferring the word 'Imperial,' but I submit that, with the struggles of the recent past, the word 'Imperial' has come to denote a kind of centralization in all matters of method and organization, autocracy rather than democracy—and, as such, is not adequately expressive of the spirit of the several democracies that comprise the nations of the British Commonwealth."

"The word 'British,' on the other hand, is suggestive of spirit rather than form. It speaks of an attitude that is synonymous with justice, and liberty, fair play and right, and, as such, tends to give a larger and finer meaning and significance to everything with which it is associated. Moreover, it is all-embracing and world-encompassing, and it is above all else distinctive. No nation or group of nations or peoples, other than those comprised within the British Empire, can appropriate it. There are other imperial entities like those that have been swept away in the past, but there can be only one British people."

Viscount Burnham, in reply, declared that the conference must be pardoned for desiring to stick to the title "Imperial Conference." It was the first "Imperial Conference" ever held outside of Great Britain. "We are proud," he declared, "of the name British, but we are not ashamed of the name 'British Empire.' It stands for freedom, justice, and right. It has nothing in common with the rotten and ramshackle structures of the past. Moreover, if I may be permitted to say so, there are representatives in this hall, who, while loyal to the British flag, cannot be called distinctively of the British Empire. There are representatives from India and also representatives from Malta present."

IDAHO GETS \$750,000 IN SALE OF LUMBER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office.

SPOKANE, Washington.—The State of Idaho has just held a sale of timber belonging to the State, the sale being made at Sand Point, in the northern part of the State under the management of L. L. Nash, state land commissioner, assisted by State Land Appraiser Bush. The timber was sold at auction and includes approximately 200 million feet, a large per cent of which is white pine. The appraised value was \$490,800, about 65 per cent of the price at which it was sold. Bidders on the timber were Lindsey Brothers of Spokane, exporters of poles to China and Japan, the Rose Lake Lumber company of St. Paul, the Diamond Match Company, Lindsey Brothers withdrew after bidding \$715,000. The St. Paul company withdrew after bidding \$725,000, and the timber was sold to the Diamond Match Company for \$750,000. They are allowed twenty years in which to remove the timber from the land, after which they are required by the contract to clean the ground of slashings and burn them. Almost every large lumber and pole company of Washington and Oregon had representatives at the sale, but only the three bids were entered. The purchaser pays 20 per cent in cash, the balance to be paid in ten annual installments with interest at six per cent on deferred payments.

WORKERS MAY LEAVE POLAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York.—The Young Women's Christian Association's headquarters here received word from Poland yesterday that their 37 workers there would be withdrawn if the armistice with Russia is not signed. Although these workers are largely girls of Polish descent, they all come from the United States.

DENVER TROLLEYS RUN

DENVER, Colorado.—Passengers were carried yesterday on Denver's street cars for the first time since Sunday last, when trainmen struck for higher wages. The cars were manned by strike breakers and carried armed guards.

ALBERTA TO PROTECT BIRDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office.

EDMONTON, Alberta.—Alberta is providing protection for migratory birds by the establishment of seven large sanctuaries.

UNDIVIDED LOYALTY PLEDGED TO DR. SUN

People's Party of China Relies on Founder of Republic to Help Save It, Says Mr. Ma at the Philadelphia Convention

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Philadelphia News Office.

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania.—At a dinner last night of the Kuo Min Tang, or People's Party of China, which has been holding a convention in this city, Ma So, chairman of the organization, reaffirmed the "undivided loyalty of the convention to Dr. Sun Yat-sen" as the only man able to help China in the present crisis and pledged to him "all in its power for the saving of China." Mr. Ma struck the keynote of the evening's discussion, which was made as nearly informal as possible. Other speakers were Prof. Charles Hodges of the chair of political science in New York University; Francis Tracey Tobin, an attorney of this city, and Edward A. Noppel, assistant director of public welfare, who represented the mayor.

In his address Mr. Ma referred briefly to Dr. Sun's magnanimous action in resigning the presidency of China, followed by the elevation of Yuan Shih-kai, and the subsequent throttling of the country by the military parties which he built up. He directly charged that the present situation is due to the betrayal of the country to the Japanese by the military, who, in turn, were supported in their wars by Japanese money.

"During the past three years," said Mr. Ma, "Japan has loaned to the military parties about \$200,000,000 to carry on their ruinous wars, exacting in return valuable railway concessions and mining rights that amount virtually to a Japanese monopoly of China's immense natural resources and to the exclusion of all other nations which might desire to partake in the development of China. In order to save China for the Chinese and the Chinese market for the legitimate trade of the world, the military parties, backed by Japanese money and influence, must be eliminated. They must be thrown out, bag and baggage. Until this is done and a popular form of government established, there can be no hope of peace in China. The people are tired of these military traitors to the republic, who have betrayed Shantung to the Japanese and by means of secret treaties have signed China over to the control of Japan."

"In this crisis confronting China we turn to Dr. Sun for help. He created the republic and we now look to him to save the republic. He alone can do it. This convention reaffirms its undivided loyalty to Dr. Sun and pledges to him all in its power for the saving of the Chinese Republic."

Today the convention will discuss the consortium and it is planned to take up the League of Nations tomorrow.

HOME GUARD IN VIRTU CAROLINA DISBANDED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office.

COLUMBIA, South Carolina.—The reserve militia of South Carolina, known as the "Home Guard," has been mustered out. The order was sent to the eight companies yesterday from the office of Adjutant-General Moore. It states that the step is taken because the companies "have served the purpose for which they were organized." The reserve militia was formed, during the war, of men who were not in active service, and was for home protection largely. Since the reorganization of the National Guard began the reserve militia companies have been practically inactive. The Adjutant-General has ordered the property of the militia companies sent to the Augusta, Georgia, arsenal. The State now has seven companies in the National Guard.

BRITISH AVIATORS GREET AMERICANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York.—From a London dinner given to the survivors of the first 100 aviators who entered the service in Great Britain in the war, the Aero Club of America yesterday received this message:

"This assembly of the survivors of the first 100 British aviators, and the pioneers of British aviation, send cordial greetings to their American comrades of the British, and desire to make united acknowledgement of the glorious achievements of America in the conquest of the air."

GIFTS FOR EDUCATION

BANGOR, Maine.—Gifts of \$150,000 each to Bowdoin and University of Maine and \$70,000 to Coes Northwood Academy, at Durham, New Hampshire, are contained in the will of Dr. Thomas Upham Coe, filed for probate here yesterday. The value of the estate is estimated at \$8,000,000.

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The Penny Whistle

Walking one day along the narrow street of a Kentish village which borders the banks of the silvery Thames I came to a bend of the road where there is a gap in the houses. Here the water comes close up to the road forming a little landing place, railed off by a low iron bar against which a few men were leaning and gazing over the water. A small barge was tied to one side of the gap. Its red sails, its polished mast, shining in the sun like a stick of sealing wax, and its stern painted an emerald green, made quite a pretty little picture; but what attracted my attention was not the picture, but a sound like the singing of a bird, and yet apparently far away. I listened as the sweet trilling notes came over the wind, now loud, now soft, and then moved along the street in the direction from which came the sound. As I did so the notes seemed to be assembling into a tune—an air surely familiar. Closer still, and now it was distinctly the air of Dvořák's well-known "Humoreske."

Then, standing outside a house called the "Running Horses," a man appeared, playing on a penny whistle. He wore a long and shabby coat, a soft felt hat, and his sun-burnt neck was unadorned by a collar. His hair fell in long gray locks about his neck; his face remarkable, mobile, full of expression, handsome; eyes unsettled, moving constantly; a stubbly beard on his really well-shaped chin, and an expression humorous, interesting, and attractive. But, what was most noticeable, the delicacy of his tapered fingers in which he held a tin whistle, or a whistle which was once tuned but was now the color of brass—a true type of a Pied Piper.

The Mechanical Organist

But, after all, the wonder was that so much music, or any music at all, could come out of a little tin tube with six holes in it! One begins to doubt whether the nature or the quality of the instrument which produces the sound has anything to do with the pleasure experienced by the listener, or whether it is not entirely the expression of the man that we are appreciating or condemning. Certainly when I see a man laboring at the pedals and keyboards of a great organ, pulling out the stops and pushing them in, frantically turning the pages of his score, and, seemingly wanting five or six hands and a dozen feet or so to do the business properly, I cannot help admiring the energy of the man and the moral courage which enables him to undertake such a gigantic task. But the music leaves me cold. The affair is too complicated; it is mechanism instead of music; the instrument seems to dominate the man; he has performed a mechanical feat.

Perhaps every one can recall, cannot indeed forget, some few occasions when he has been really responsive to musical notes; the song of a nightingale; of a young untutored voice; the dropping notes of a concertina played by an accomplished artist as he carelessly passes along the street thinking of everything else except his tune; the tinkle of a banjo by the camp fire when men are half asleep. . . .

The Village Concert

One such occasion occurs to me now. It was in a small village in Kent where the cottage in which we were living faced the village green. A man who is now famous as a collector of old folk songs happened to be staying with us accompanied by a young girl who sang the songs which he had collected and set to the old music. A happy thought came to us that we should drag a wagon to us, put the piano on it, collect the villagers, and hold an impromptu concert. It was a wonderful night in June; so still, so full of the scent of new-blown roses.

The people sat on the grass; and, as the first notes of an old familiar air and the sweet voice of the girl came gently floating to them, they sat enraptured. She was one of the very few who can pronounce the word "milk" in a song. She sang, "Dabbling in the dew makes the milkmaids fair," "When I sent out one May morning," "I'm seventeen come Sunday," and many another, so full of the fragrance of the old days when people made and sang their own songs. So still was it that a farmer sitting in the garden nearly a mile away told me next day that he could hear it all and even recognized some of the words with which he was familiar.

Yes, many will remember that night in June. I cannot help thinking that here, under perfect conditions, the

country people of the old days were expressing themselves in music, spontaneous, devoid of art—and touching the hearts of men in a way which no modern art music can do.

ON READING

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

The practice of reading in the United States, says a recent commentator on men, women and print, lacks leisureliness; it falls in line with a national characteristic, and because "Americans are not leisurely in their habits of thought and action," few among us have "recognized the importance of leisureliness in reading."

On that text the commentator preaches a little sermon, and those who take it to heart will cease to "devour books and magazines with a sort of furious gusto," a result, if it spread far and wide enough among readers, that would hardly be welcomed with honest joy by publishers, and would seriously reduce the incomes of a good many worthy men and women who depend upon their hard-worked typewriters for a living. But the little sermon will be "read with interest" chiefly by those who agree with it; the typewriters will still click their ephemera (as mine is now doing), and readers will continue to read according to their own natures and their needs of the moment for entertainment or information. As, indeed, they do the world over, wherever a commercially successful publishing industry provides the opportunity.

"Some books," wrote Bacon, at a time when reading matter was much less in bulk than it is nowadays, "are to be read only in part, others to be swallowed, and some few to be chewed and digested." Bacon, it appears, recognized the importance of leisureliness in reading—and also the wisdom of not invariably practicing it.

One recalls Louis XIV, royal encourager of literature that he was, and his question in conversation with the Duc de Vivonne, a gentleman and courtier much given to the reading of books. "Of what use is reading?" asked the king, to which answered the duke, who was as happy at table as in his library, "Sire, reading does to the mind what your partridges do to my cheeks." The parallel, though materialistic, was pertinent enough to attain the immortality that is conferred by books of quotation. But the intelligent duke lived at a time when reading was still something of a conscious accomplishment, and life was not yet lived in such an environment of print that the selective faculty of individuals can hardly fail to be somewhat affected by it and the practice of reading made in some degree more casual, commonplace, and even automatic. No omnipresent newsboy pestered the duke with the question "What paper?" no billboard interrupted his noble contemplation of the beauties of nature with irrelevant suggestions about chewing gum, hosiery, or safety razors, no transportation system had yet come into being to provide its vehicles with pithy paragraphs on a wide variety of topics, each carefully composed to compel the traveler to read as he rides.

Broadly speaking, authors wrote and published in the conviction that leisureliness in reading could be taken for granted. The time, in short, was that much nearer to the invention of the printing press, which distressed many a lover of the earlier hand-printed volumes because, they argued, it would commoditize literature; just as the printing press was that much nearer Plato and his feeling that the alphabet was an undesirable because it diminished the necessity of training the memory. It is needless to add that anybody who now agreed with either Plato or these distinguished patrons of illuminated manuscript would be classified as a "crank."

Yet there is an element of sound truth in the suggestion that somehow or other, even in this day of multiplied interests and demands, the element of leisureliness should be more definitely a part of the practice of reading. Bacon, though his phrases sound quaint and old-fashioned, remains up-to-date when he says, "Read not to contradict or confute; nor to believe and take for granted, nor to find talk and discourse; but to weigh and consider"—and although it would be absurd to suggest that all readers all of the time read in this serious fashion, for we are not made that way even if we agree in general, any man or woman who will acquire the habit of reading part of the time in this manner, will unquestionably benefit by the exercise. What we retain out of what we read is for most of us, if we happen to think of it, a surprisingly small percentage. It would probably be found on examination to correspond to the amount of reading that had fully engaged our thought when the words and sentences were being apprehended. Concerning much of our reading Louis XIV, if he knew us well enough, might reasonably ask the good of it; and we would have to answer that it served chiefly to "pass the time." If we could answer with conviction, like the book-loving duke, that it passed the time profitably by thinking as we read, our occupation would be justified.

Emblems for the Republican Campaign

The Republican Party might well adopt for the approaching election campaign the emblems of the American or Know Nothing Party in 1852, brooms and old coats, which stood for their candidates, Jacob Broom of Philadelphia, and Reynell Coates of Camden, New Jersey. New brooms sweep clean, a slogan apt for the outs and old clothes, is most suitable as a token of action against the high cost of living. They would be decidedly picturesque regalia and fashions in a torchlight procession, yet inexpensive, independent, and 100 per cent American.

CANDIDO AGUILAR

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

From cane-cutter, sandal-shod, clothed in cotton shirt and trousers which resembled pajamas more than clothing, and working for 37 cents a day, to Minister of Foreign Relations for a nation of 16,000,000 people would seem to be quite a rise for one man to make in 15 years, but it is just what Candido Aguilar, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Mexico, and son-in-law of the former president, Venustiano Carranza, accomplished.



Candido Aguilar

The correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor happens to know this, for 15 years ago this August, a dark-skinned Indian was his mazo de caballos, on an expedition in the southern part of the State of Veracruz, Mexico. When the mayordomo asked this Indian boy for his name in order that he might share in the rayo next pay-day, the lad answered: "Candido, mi jefe."

"Candido que?" asked the mayordomo.

"Candido Aguilar, señor."

When I read the list of arrivals from Mexico at one of the hotels in New Orleans, a few days ago, to Aguilar led all the rest, and that Aguilar being preceded by the given name of "The Candido," sometimes translated "The Simple," I wandered down to the hotel to look over this namesake of that caretaker of horses who once had followed me through the Mexican jungle for nearly three months.

As Minister of Foreign Relations

And it was the same Candido, grown a little less simple as to clothing, being attired in as near an imitation as possible of the wintergreen uniform of the fighting men of Uncle Sam, but with high-heeled French cavalry boots, and a rosette of the colors of Mexico cockily attached to one side of his cavalry cap.

Then it all came back: The young cane-cutter on the hacienda of Don Teodoro Dehesa, he that was afterward Governor of the State, standing before old Fidencio Ortega, the mayordomo, his broad-brimmed straw hat in his hand, his brown toes working in and out of his goat-skin sandals, and his quick-flowing promises that he "knew well how to care for the horses, having been born with a love for them." So we took him on, and speedily found that he did know. They were always ready for us, no matter how long the previous day's riding had been, nor how far it was between camps.

As for the little Veracruzano, there was no horse, not even a mule for him; he walked, or ran, as, indeed, did all the other native followers, except the mayordomo, in whose "contract of engagement," as the Mexican law says, was a clause that he be provided at all times with a mule. But I suspect, from the speed with which he traveled, and the promptness with which he appeared as soon as the cargadores had dropped the baggage, that he stole more than one ride on the extra horses provided for the Señores Americanos.

We speedily learned that Aguilar's training as a cane-cutter, though it made him careful with the horses and mules, had not fitted him for the guardianship of the high-powered rifles, nor did the 90 days in which he remained on the pay roll of the party perfect his education in this regard, though, as he afterward became a full "general" in the revolutionary army of Venustiano Carranza, he must have acquired at least the rudiments of rifle-ology within the next six or eight years.

His Greater Industry

In those days the afterward Secretary of State was much like other Indian boys of the Mexican country, with nothing to mark him from the rest unless it was greater industry. As I recall him now, we never had occasion to complain of him to the mayordomo, a rather unusual thing in itself, since life and action for the American in Latin-America is usually just one series of "getting behind"

some native from before breakfast to after dinner. The muleteer shouts at the cargador; the personal mazo of the leaders of the party keep the muleteers and the packers on the move, and the mayordomo calls down everybody, in turn being "called" by the jefe del partido, who, in most cases, is a native who speaks English, but, since both my companion and I spoke Spanish, we divided the job of jefe, or occupied at once if the mayordomo seemed to need a particular jolt.

The Candido of 15 years ago could find good places to tether the mules, knew where he could buy hay and grain in the scattered poblaciones,

and was familiar with the fords of the streams, the wild groves of papaya, mamey and other fruit trees, and was altogether useful. That usefulness evidently persisted first into revolution and then into politics, for he told me that, "downtrodden by his employer until his sense of liberty"—a much exaggerated sense, in Mexico, often easily converted into love of license—"could endure no more, and so he turned revolutionist."

And the Candido of six years ago must have learned something of organization, for he speedily assembled and armed a force sufficient to make Veracruz, a large State, safe for General Carranza. Then General Carranza created a generalship for a former small mazo de caballos, and speedily took him to Mexico City, where he came, by turns, to be comandante de la plaza, in control of all the troops in the federal capital, then Assistant Secretary of War, then, plucked suddenly from Mars to Apollo, Assistant Secretary of Foreign Affairs. Thereafter, the secretary of those same foreign affairs seems speedily to have been eliminated, and we have Honest Aguilar as a full-fledged Minister. Somewhere along the way he learned to read and write, and somewhere, likewise, he married the daughter of the President.

And so I saw him in the hotel in New Orleans, followed by two aides, followed still further back by a retinue of servants, all in uniform, his wife surrounded by maids, and all enveloped in an aura of prosperity and pesos far from the days of the sandals and the cotton shirt in the jungles of Veracruz. As he left New Orleans for San Antonio he appeared as happy to have seen me as was the boy Candido on the morning of the dia del rayo, when the silver wage for his week tinkled from my hand into his straw sombrero, back in the tierra caliente.

A STORE ON WHEELS

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Remember the old-time peddler, who used to stop in front of the small town home and trade a piece of tinware or two for the accumulation of rags? Although this type has vanished before the march of progress, he has been replaced by a successor equipped with a motor truck.

The second "store-at-your-door" has made its appearance in Michigan. The shop is complete in every detail. Everything that the housewife needs is contained in wire racks or on glistening white shelves, and the stock includes canned goods, bread, butter, staple and fancy articles. Across the rear is a large refrigerator for perishable goods, while the front contains a rack for brooms. The store stops on the street and the housewife enters by a door at the front and passes around an aisle inside. She helps herself from the stock, placing the articles in a basket with their price tags and passing by the driver, who checks over the contents, takes her money and rings it up on a register.

Costs of middlemen, delivery, overhead, telephone, and clerk hire are minimized, to say nothing of the convenience. The heat for the store comes from the exhaust and the light from the motor. Trucks are run on regular routes and on schedule. If the housewife is to be away at the time the truck passes, she can leave her order in a place arranged for it and put up a call card in her window. Weekly printed price lists are furnished customers.

IN WARSAW

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Though not in name an eastern city, Warsaw stretches out her hands toward the East. Possessed of a fairly keen sense of the spirit of place, you will find in her a western daughter of Kieff, "Mother" of all the cities in all the Russias.

Most of the house fronts are faced with stucco; and even in a big business street like Marszałkowska, the plaster, yellow, white and gray, is flaking off and shows chipped red brick behind. Such streets are paved with wood have huge chunks gouged out. But cobble-stones are commoner, great, rounded, ruthless cobble-stones. Tram-rails rise a troublesome inch above the roadway, slabs of paving-stones, forced up by tree roots in the avenues, find none to level them again. The midmost arch of the Poniatowski Bridge, blown up by the retreating Russians in the summer of 1915, still lies in gray blocks on the Vistula's sandbanks. Is there not always tomorrow? Or, if tomorrow never comes, what will it profit us that we work today?

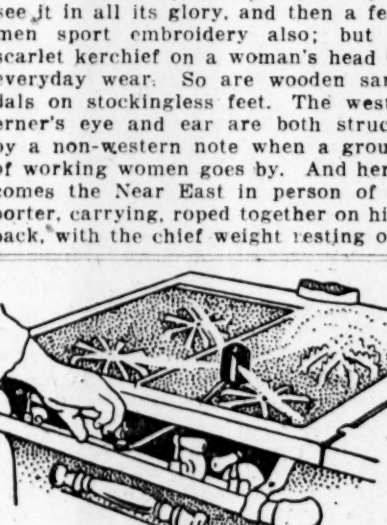
The droshkymen would as soon nod on their boxes as drive a fare, though, when you do hire one, he half stands, the better to whip his horse to a gallop, and, shouting, he flicks the street urchins out of his path and threatens alike the tramcars and the long, slow cars. These link the bullock cart of South Germany to the Indian ekkas. They are fashioned of three very long planks, the two sides fitted roughly to the bottom at an obtuse angle; the wheels are at the plank ends; the shafts of them are, as often as not, simply pine trunks, with the twigs lopped off; and at the end of the shafts, arching high over the horse's neck, curves a thick piece of wood, not unlike a horseshoe.

You can find traces of a civilization more primitive than the stucco. Across the Vistula, in the working-class quarter, at Praga, range wide, weed-grown streets, where people are still housed in wooden shanties; and one court below the level of the long Poniatowski Viaduct kennels in a few square yards the whole of the Near East. It is unpared, and in the thick mud or dust barefooted children play about. Just as in the cottages by the railroad, women, barefoot, or in wooden sandals, with scarlet kerchiefs knotted over their hair, come lounging to the doorsteps. Once-yellow plaster is falling off in huge scales; fluted, once-red tiles of the irregular roof-line are chipped and discolored; rags stuff the broken windowpanes; and you feel as you look over the viaduct on courtyard and people that it will be difficult to change it all.

In Wonderland

Then their dealings with the animal world are not of the West. You pass in the street a noisy bundle of feathers dangling from a man's clutch; live fowls are being carried along, head downward. You have come into a land where goats browse casually on rough grass banks under viaducts, behind blocks of flats, opposite barracks. You might even fancy that you had crossed into Alice's Wonderland, seeing, with luck, as I saw the other morning, a live pig carried in a woman's arms, like a baby. Since this, I have called Poland, to myself, the Ireland of the East.

But take a typical street scene, on the Castle Square as you go down toward the Alexander Bridge, with the high-pitched, tumbled roofs of the Old Town on your left, or in Marszałkowska, widest and longest of the shopping streets, or at the top of Jerusalem Avenue, under its mountain-ash trees. In none of these places are you anywhere near the Ghetto, and yet the first thing which will strike you, strike you so forcibly that it may be for quite a while the only thing, is the Jew and the Jew's sons and the Jew's daughters, as the sand of the sea and the stars in the heavens for multitude. The women have moved with the times; the men are still faithful to their round, black skull-cap and their long, black caftan. Among the Poles it is the women who wear the costume still, though only on holidays do you see it in all its glory, and then a few men sport embroidery also; but a scarlet kerchief on a woman's head is everyday wear. So are wooden sandals on stockingless feet. The westerner's eye and ear are both struck by a non-western note when a group of working women goes by. And here comes the Near East in person of a porter, carrying, roped together on his back, with the chief weight resting on



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his hips a vast bundle of bedding, a cane-bottomed chair, a load of faggots, and a large-size parrot cage; he points toward the Turkish hamal.

Traces of Russia

The Russian street names, once printed in Cyrillic above the Polish, are now blocked out; but Russia is still suggested by tins of caviar in the shop windows and in the restaurants by sturgeon. Yes, and about 11 o'clock the other morning at the Foreign Office in Miodowa, the "Street of Honey," I saw a nickel trayful being carried upstairs by an untidy girl with bare feet—a sight not likely in Wilhelmstrasse or Whitehall.

Nevertheless, her churches keep Warsaw's face turned toward the West. Beggars squat on the steps of them, or lurking in their doorways, doff greasy caps and go down on one knee before the passer-by in sure and certain hope of alms; devotion grovels in the dust; festivals are kept with more decency of order than as yet governs the public offices. On Whit Sunday, "Green Sunday," to the Poles, there was nothing which lacked its great branch of mountain ash or yew, neither balcony nor droshky nor horse, neither street car packed with holiday makers nor motor lorry off to the front.

THE FUCHSIA

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

There have been floral beauties, upstarts, that for a time captured the adulation of the fashionable world. And there are the floral nobility that have established a place for themselves at court, and are now accepted without question in the flowery aristocracy of the garden. Yet the Victorian elegance of the fuchsia, with its fussy ruffles and bows, with its tremulous curls and eardrops, bringing to mind the fashion print of some billowing-skirted and elaborately coiffed lady, has changed in no whit under the commands of the mistress of modern fashions. It has elected to remain the old-fashioned lady's eardrop of our grandmothers.

Curiously the fuchsia is no indigenous product of continental culture. It came, a glorious exotic beauty, from the richness of the South American flora, and made a dashing debut in society of Europe. It was in 1703 that a missionary traveling in South America first saw the pendant blossoms of the Lady's Eardrop in the forests of Chili. He named it Fuchsia, in tribute to Leonard Fuchs, a German botanist of the sixteenth century, famed for his skill in describing and drawing plants. And under this name it found its way, in 1788, to the Royal Gardens at Kew, the gift of a Captain Firth.

Unofficially, it traveled in the bunk of a sailor lad, carefully nurtured through the long journey to be a gift to his mother in England. Its pendulous flowers first looked on foreign soil through the window of a cottage. It was by accident that Mr. Lee of Hammersmith, a nurseryman, driving by in his carriage, caught sight of the fuchsia, and immediately was charmed by its beauty. He induced the mother to part with her plant for the entire contents of his pockets, and the promise of a blooming plant for sale. His purchase proved a financial success.

Not long was it permitted to carry the noncommittal name of fuchsia. The common folk who make the garden part of the home, and who set no great store by the wisdom of the botanists, soon chose to rename it Lady's Eardrop, a pretty name, well suited to the compact bush, dripping ornate blossoms from the axil of each leaf.

The enterprise of the modern florist has trained the sturdiness of the old-fashioned fuchsia into the willowy height and grace of an eardrop form. He has decked the blossoms in exquisite colors and shades, ranging from a creamy whiteness to a most royal purple, and hung them indeed like pendulous earrings, in the branches of the tree-head. But never has been able to change the style of its costume, nor make it forget one of the foibles of that Victorian era of which it is a faithfully reminiscent adherent.

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FROM A CITY WINDOW

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

On moonlit nights, the towers and domes Are veiled in azure mist. While roofs of houses far below, Shine like a silver sea at rest. By Silver moonbeams kissed.

On sunny mornings, when I wake, Before the world is stirring, The silver sea is turned to gold. On sunny mornings when I wake, With myriad sunbeams whirling.

And then I wonder, did I dream Of azure mist and silver sea, Of towers and domes and roofs below? But no! The night once more unfolds. The same sweet moonlit mystery.

A SERENADE

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Presumably a cornet may have its admirers just like any other instrument, musical or otherwise, but for those who have retired to the country to work in quiet and solitude it is not always agreeable to listen to a serenade of exclusive cornet.

One day a man sat writing, in his library upstairs, in a lonely, solitary, and unprotected border castle. The atmosphere was pleasant, soothing, and undisturbed; altogether suitable for the even flow of the fountain-pen.

But presently the aforesaid writer was rudely disturbed in his epistolary ardor by a loud and mournful tootling under his castellated window.

At first he endeavored bravely to continue uninterrupted in his labors, hoping against hope that studied neglect and persistent indifference would deliver him from this intruder. Endeavor soon subsided before despair. Indifference, caution, studied neglect were all alike quickly thrown to the winds. He made a hasty dive into his pocket. Then from pocket to pocket, thence, from pocket to writing table, from writing table to attaché case. There was nothing, absolutely nothing—to be produced except one solitary halfpenny, and one golden sovereign. In utter dismay, he quickly approached the window, opened it, thrust out his head, and hurriedly, deprecatingly, threw out the miserable halfpenny.

Never, surely, did one small humble halfpenny have such large effect! The tootling went on. It never ceased; on and on it continued the mournful tenor of its unwavering way.

Writing was altogether out of the question. The butler was rung for. He had no solution to offer. Perhaps he was enjoying the situation and did not wish to do so? It seemed no one, all in this large, lonely, solitary and utterly unprotected castle was possessed of any money whatsoever.

The tootling proceeded undisturbed. At last, after one solid hour each "unforgiving minute with sixty seconds' worth of distance run," our professional musician rang the bell, solemnly presented the butler with the illustrious halfpenny, took up his cornet and disappeared slowly down the drive, in glorious, dignified, and unbroken silence.

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HOME BUILDING BELOW THE NORMAL

High Construction Costs a Leading Factor—State, Municipal and "Garden City" Projects—Study of the Housing Problem

Especially for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Construction contracts awarded to July 29, 1920, were valued at \$205,589,000, according to reports of the F. W. Dodge Company covering the entire country. In 1912 contracts for the same period were \$117,018,000; in 1916 and 1917, each a little greater; and, except in 1918, the amount was for each year about \$100,000,000.

Superficially it would appear that a tremendous amount of building is being done this year. In comparison with past years, but in view of the present high costs of materials and the other elements entering into construction, it is probable that building this year will not actually exceed that of several other recent years, and that it will be considerably less than in 1912. The inflation of money values makes estimates in terms of money unreliable.

Not only is building only normal, at best, but business construction, which was halted during the war, predominates to such an extent that the building of homes is below the normal, although numerous investigators have agreed that there is a shortage of 1,000,000 homes in the United States. Last year the Department of Labor endeavored to stimulate building, and made a feature of home construction; but its efforts were only partially successful.

Construction Costs High

The war brought hundreds of thousands in new population to the cities where industries center, most of these added numbers having come from the farms or smaller places where industrial development has been less rapid. There is need, in consequence, of a general readjustment of housing facilities to population, and particularly of a campaign of home building in most of the larger centers of population.

Private enterprise, apparently does not rise to the opportunity. In the first place, construction costs are high; and in some localities an important reason for the decline in building is the fact that certain interests which are making large returns from rent do not care to reduce those returns by adding to the supply of renting properties available.

While private building lags, numerous movements have been set on foot to have municipalities build homes, but these have been opposed with practical unanimity by influential private interests.

In New York, for example, Henry H. Curran, president of the borough of Manhattan has written to Gov. A. H. Smith, of New York State, urging that the Legislature be called at once to amend the Constitution in such a way as to permit cities to buy land and erect dwellings thereon. Much opposition has arisen, for it is contended that the city's entrance into the house building field would mean the use of public funds for the benefit of a small portion of the population and that the operations conducted by the city would be marked by waste and inefficiency. Others hold that an increase in building would operate to bring down rents, and thus would benefit the entire population.

"Garden City" Projects

The housing problem is closely linked with that of the concentration of population in cities, and whatever tends to decentralize industry will aid in its solution. There is now a movement among manufacturers to take factories out of congested districts, where, although labor is plentiful, rents and expenses are high, and traffic is subject to many difficulties, and to transfer them into small towns nearer the source of supply of raw materials. Something similar is behind the "garden city" projects in England, which contemplate the building of small cities, of about 30,000 population, instead of promoting further congestion in such cities as Manchester and Birmingham. The city of 30,000, it is contended, can supply all the educational and recreational advantages of a much larger city; workmen need not walk more than a mile to their work; and an agricultural "hinterland" can supply all necessary food promptly and without great expense for hauling. "Garden cities," however, necessitate either government action, which probably could not be obtained in the United States, or a semi-philanthropic attitude on the part of a large employer or group of employers, which could not be counted upon to accomplish the large results needed.

State Undertaking

A housing adventure undertaken by the State of Massachusetts a few years ago has, according to present information, been successful. A plot of ground was purchased near Lowell for \$12,500 and 12 houses were built, to sell for \$100 to \$1300. Payments were \$50 or \$100 down, and monthly payments \$17.63 to \$28.88. The Home-Steal Commission says of this work: "The State has expressly, in terms of its constitutional amendment and statute, discarded any theory of charity, or even of absorption of excessive land values in home building. The cost during the war was necessarily high, but, comparing the same with that of privately built houses built by the United States, the commission is satisfied that their costs are not only reasonable but perhaps among the lowest for good construction of any built during that period."

The commission remarks that its work was viewed with hostility by some local interests. The project, it

asserts, could only demonstrate the ability of the State to build homes for workingmen and point the way toward the relief of congestion. Only one appropriation of \$50,000 was made for this work, attempts to obtain others having been blocked. Money obtained from the sale of the houses must be turned into the state treasury, and cannot even be used to complete the project.

The commission contends that present methods of private construction are not solving, and will not solve, the housing question. "A study of congested districts in our large cities and of the type of dwellings being constructed by builders throughout the section now suburban but rapidly

RED LION SQUARE

Especially for The Christian Science Monitor

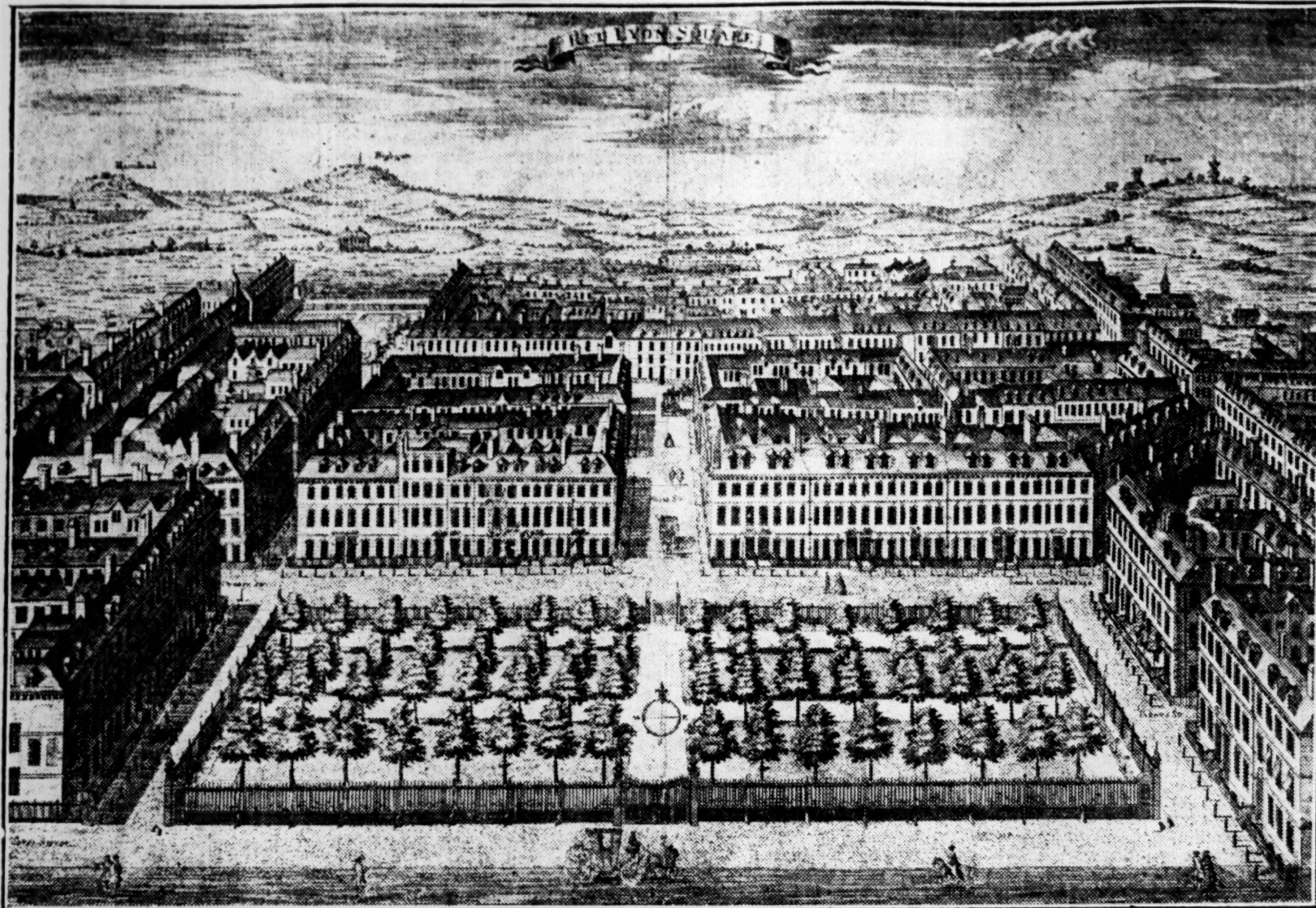
Many people do not even know of the existence of Red Lion Square, tucked away in a busy corner of London, just where Theobald's Road and Holborn meet. The place was open country up to the time of the Restoration. Dryden mentions a special game at ball which used to be played daily in his time in Red Lion Fields, while Theobald's Road was a country lane through which the Stewart Kings used to pass on their way to Newmarket or to Theobalds, their Essex hunting lodge. Very warily they had to go

dilapidated; rank grass grew in the garden and dwellers in neighboring streets took to shooting their rubbish there.

As a Latin Quarter

It was perhaps the most disconsolate square in London when, in 1856, two young men, of whom later the world was to hear a good deal, came to live in No. 17. They were William Morris and Edward Burne-Jones. Gabriel Rossetti found the rooms for them. They were on the first floor and one faced north, with the middle window cut up to the ceiling for a painting light; there was a medium-sized room behind which Burne-Jones had and beyond a smaller

really suited William Morris but it was when he came to design the furniture and decorations for these three rooms that he found his true vocation in life. For a year or two he even gave up writing poetry, so full was his mind of it. The first business premises of "Morris, Marshall, Faulkner & Co., Fine Art Workmen in Painting, Carving, Furniture, and the Metals" were at No. 8, Red Lion Square. The members of the firm were the same old coterie, Madox Brown, Rossetti, Burne-Jones, Morris, Webb, and Faulkner, and the fortnightly business meetings had perhaps more of old camaraderie about them than of rigid business procedure. To the end of their careers Burne-Jones and Morris never forgot those



Red Lion Square, looking north, as it appeared in 1750

Photographed from a drawing by Sutton Nicholls

becoming central clearly demonstrates the failure of capital to realize and provide for the real need of the inhabitants," its report says.

Building for Profit

"Land is purchased by the tract. It is covered with multiple dwellings, housing families on three or four levels, and the dwellers are told that these furnish cheap workingmen's homes because the same amount of land houses three families instead of one. From observation, however, it would seem that the builder capitalizes his land on the basis of the proposed intensive use, and an inflated value is included in the selling price or in the valuation on which the rental is based. Too frequently the buildings are constructed with the sole purpose of placing the largest mortgage possible and selling the house at a price and on terms which shall net the builder a good profit, allow him to collect the same, and leave the purchaser to take the depreciation, which is sure to come within 10 or 15 years."

Such building for profit, the commission holds, depreciates property, with resultant loss to municipal taxable values, and increases fire hazards. "There are not enough wholesome low-cost dwellings," the commission asserts, adding that "there is no prospect that present methods will ever supply enough unless the State encourages their construction."

UPRISING OF SAMOAN NATIVES REPORTED

HONOLULU, Hawaii—Reports of agitation among the natives of Pago Pago, Samoa, against the administration of Governor Terhune, were brought by passengers arriving from there on the steamer Ventura. The Governor's house was recently stoned by a mob of natives, and a petition signed by 200 Samoan leaders asking for an investigation of the Governor's rule, has been forwarded to President Wilson, according to C. W. Jensen, a marine engineer of San Francisco, who was aboard the Ventura.

Professor Alfred Mayer, of the Carnegie Institute, another passenger, said that Governor Terhune was not responsible for the unrest among the natives but that professional agitators were to blame.

DEMOCRATS ADOPT STATE BEER PLANK

Especially for The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—Disregarding their national platform, the unofficial Democratic state convention has adopted a platform containing a 2.75 per cent beer plank. Mayor George R. Lunn, of Schenectady, fought against it on the grounds of inconsistency, and in fact, opposed the Tammany machine throughout the convention. He will now enter the primaries against Harry C. Walker, of Binghamton, machine candidate for senatorial nomination. Gov. Alfred E. Smith was again supported for that position, and the slate includes Harriet May Mills, of Syracuse, for Secretary of State.

sometimes, for Pepys tells us how the royal coach was once upset by reason of the bad roads and how Charles II was tumbled out into the mud.

John Milton, the poet, came to live in Holborn close by; his back windows overlooked Lincoln's Inn Fields, then all pasture land, but of course there were no gay cavaliers riding by in his day. The Civil War was raging and King and courtiers had something else to think about than going a-hunting. The house had a garden as in Milton's houses had, and he lived in seven or eight different houses in London.

The Square and the "Fields" were both called after the Red Lion Inn, a famous hostelry in Holborn.

Proud Days

The Square has bright memories; Hutton wrote of it in Queen Anne's reign that it was a pleasant place of good buildings. It was a favorite place of residence with distinguished lawyers, the so-called legal aristocracy. B. Th Lord Hardwick and Lord Raymond, Lord Chief Justice lived here. One can imagine that a heavy dignity may have pervaded it then; indeed, it became proverbial. To be "as proud as a judge's wife at a rout in Red Lion Square" was to be very proud indeed!

Another famous resident was Jonas Hanway, the traveler and philanthropist. But his kindly deeds, and they were many, have been entirely eclipsed by the fact of his having been the first man to carry an umbrella in London. He brought one back with him from his travels abroad and used it in bad weather, braving the derision of the mob and the hostility of the hackney coach drivers (some of whom he had to chastise) who feared lest his trade might suffer were umbrellas to come into general use. He was unmoved by either and lived to see many people follow his lead and umbrellas became a common sight in the streets.

Among other memories of the Square there is one which must not be omitted. It comes creeping round the corner from Kingsgate Street (now swept away) where, as Charles Dickens tells us, there lived over a bird fancier's shop no less a person than Mrs. Sarah Gamp!

It's a far cry from Milton to Sairey Gamp but this is a Square full of contrasts, what with the sober judges in it and Hanway invading its ponderous elegance with his ridiculous umbrella over his head. But there is more to come. As time passed the learned judges took their wives and families elsewhere to live; the houses became

one which was Morris', who, when he took to wood carving, used to keep his tools here in the folds of a white dress tied round the wall. Rossetti, Webb and Madox Brown were always in and out and another visitor was Ruskin, whom, strangely enough, Burne-Jones so strongly resembled that on his first call he was announced as "Your father, sir." The maid servant who "did" for them, who was known to everybody as "Red Lion Mary," was as devoted to them as they all were to one another. She cooked and mended for them, spread mattresses for friends who came to stay and when mattresses ran short improvised beds. She did embroideries for Morris, made up draperies for their models, wrote letters at their dictation and occasionally read to Burne-Jones when he was painting. They regarded her as about their best friend and Rossetti even painted her. The original of one of the ladies in the "Meeting of Dante and Beatrice" was Red Lion Mary.

"We are quite settled here now," wrote Burne-Jones. "The rooms are so comfortable; not very furnished at present, but they will be soon. Topsy (Morris) has had some chairs and tables made after his own design; they are beautiful as medieval work, and when we have painted designs of knights and ladies upon them, they will be perfect marvels." They were, indeed. The deal wardrobe which Burne-Jones covered with scenes from Chaucer's "Priores' Tale" was to the last the chief ornament of Morris' drawing room at Hammersmith and is now in the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford. Rossetti painted the great settle, which was also of plain deal, and two of the panels have become famous. They were "The Meeting of Dante and Beatrice at Florence" and the "Meeting in Paradise."

It was while living here that Burne-Jones received his first commission—from Mr. Plint of Liverpool, for two pictures. He set to work at once on one of them, "The Blessed Damsel." Wanting some lilies one day for something he was painting he found some growing in the square garden of all places in the world and made a study of them with feverish haste as they soon faded. It was while he was at work on "The Blessed Damsel" that Rossetti and Morris burst in upon him one day on their return from a visit to Oxford, full of enthusiasm for the scheme of painting the interior of the Union Hall. Nothing would satisfy them but Burne-Jones must put his picture on one side and join them in it, which he did. When Morris married in 1859, the rooms had to be given up.

Neither architecture nor painting

three years in Red Lion Square where as young men, they began their artistic life. Forty years later Burne-Jones wrote: "There was a year in which I think it never rained nor clouded, but was blue summer from Christmas to Christmas, and London streets glittered and it was always morning and the air sweet and full of bells."

DECISION RESERVED ON STATUS OF CIDER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Judge Hand in the Federal District Court yesterday reserved decision in a case which will decide whether cider containing more than one-half of 1 per cent alcohol shall be banned under the prohibition law. Officials here having refused to grant licenses for manufacture of such cider, Abraham S. Gilbert applied to the court for an order directing them not to interfere with the business of his clients.

That the case was the most important that has yet been brought before the court with the intention of upsetting the Volstead law was declared by Alfred D. Vanburen, counsel for the National Prohibition Commissioner. He opposed such an order and said that if cider manufacturers were allowed to make and sell apple juice containing more than the Volstead alcoholic strength they could increase the strength to such an extent as to nullify the act, although farmers were not prevented from making strong cider for home use.

SUIT AGAINST TENANT "SOVIET"

NEW YORK, New York—In seeking to have their tenants restrained from alleged intimidation of prospective tenants, the landlords of a Brooklyn apartment house, yesterday filed papers in the Supreme Court asserting that a "Soviet" of 12 residents had been established there to carry on a vociferous warfare against "capitalist rule."

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LADY ASTOR URGES TENNESSEE TO ACT

Message to Men of the South
Appeals for Ratification of
the Federal Suffrage Law—
England's Action Pointed Out

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Reminding the men of the South that she could not even vote were she living in her native state, Virginia, although the British Empire, her adopted country, has entrusted her not only with a vote but with a voice in the House of Parliament, Lady Astor, formerly Nancy Langhorne of Virginia, now England's first woman M. P., is doing her bit in the Tennessee campaign towards helping complete enfranchisement of the women of the United States by writing the men of the South urging ratification. Her message, sent through Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association reads:

"I want to send a message to the men of the South, because I come from the South, and feel that I know and understand it as one only can understand the place of one's birth and childhood. I know the strong sense of justice and honor that lives in the hearts of the people. I know their chivalry, too, and it is just because I appreciate that chivalry that I, as a woman, am anxious that it should be representative of the present and not only of the past—that it should be a progressive chivalry, equal to the needs and aspirations of the women of today, not content to give merely what was demanded of it in the old days.

"I know I am writing to you from the country of my adoption—a country which has taken the great step and given political responsibility to its women. As it happens, I am one of the women to whom the new opportunity for service has come most directly, and it is partly on that account that I am appealing to you of the South.

"I am at present intrusted by the people of the Sutton Division of Plymouth to represent them, men and women alike, in Parliament. There are something like 17,000 women voters in my constituency, and over 23,000 men, who include a large number of men in the Royal Navy. It would indeed be hard to feel that one could not have the same trust from the men of my home-land which has been given to me so generously in the land of my adoption. But the responsibility they have laid on me is only the outcome of the responsibility which they have already placed on all women, by giving them the vote. Trusting a woman in Parliament cannot be done until you have trusted women at the ballot box. A democracy which only trusts its men cannot help being a lop-sided democracy. I know the south too well to believe that they will interpret their own explanation of popular government less democratically than this country, from which I write, has interpreted its constitution of limited monarchy.

"The cause of women's political freedom has been won in America—

America, where one of the first shots in the campaign was fired. But forces working against justice and progress are still strong enough to raise technical objections and to delay the full realization of the victory.

"On August 6, the Governor of Tennessee will call that Legislature into special session to consider the ratification of the federal amendment for woman suffrage. Thirty-five states have given their hand and seal, but one is lacking. Will not the South give that one? So strong is my faith in the South that I feel it almost an impertinence to ask them such a question. Remember we are making a new world and women—mothers—fathers—have a share in the sort of world in which their children must live. We have moral courage and spiritual vision. Give us the chance to help you. We don't want to be little men, but we do want to be big mothers."

NEW YORK'S SALARY ADVANCE APPROVED

NEW YORK, New York—The new schedule of salary increases to the city employees, totaling \$5,232,854, supported by Mayor Hylan, was favorably reported yesterday to the board of estimate by the board, sitting as a committee of the whole. Approval was made over the protest of Comptroller Craig, whose proposal of a flat 20 per cent increase was recently vetoed by the Mayor. The new plan provides a 22 per cent increase for city employees receiving \$1500 or less, a 20 per cent increase up to \$2500, and a \$500 increase for remaining salaries not exceeding \$7500. A \$100 minimum increase is assured employees receiving maintenance and the same percentages apply to part-time workers.

FOSSILS AND SHELLS GIVEN TO COLLEGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—The gift of a collection of fossils and shells which makes the University of Illinois collection of fauna and flora representing the coal period the largest extant was announced at the recent meeting of the trustees of the university. The collection was made by J. C. Carr, father of Mrs. A. E. Washburn of Lisbon, Illinois. A gift of \$1000 for a loan fund for girl students, from Mrs. Dora E. Biddle, Macomb, Illinois, was also announced. This was in addition to a previous gift of a like amount. For the planting of trees on the campus R. F. Carr, president of the board of trustees, made a gift of \$2000.

STATE AND CITY CENSUS REPORTS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Census figures are given out as follows: Providence, Rhode Island, 237,593, increase 13,269, or 5.9 per cent; State of Oregon, 783,285, increase 110,520, or 14.4 per cent; Frederick, Oklahoma, 3822, increase 795, or 20.8 per cent; Multnomah County, Oregon, including Portland, 275,898, increase 49,637, or 17.9 per cent; Klamath Falls, Oregon, 4501, increase 2043, or 45.4 per cent; Dayton, Ohio (revised), 152,559.

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MR. HOUSTON SAYS FINANCES SOUND

Secretary of Treasury Discounts Report of Delay in Paying British War Debt—Declares Much Loose Talk Circulated

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Financial conditions in the United States today are considered satisfactory by the Treasury Department. The European situation, too, barring the troubles in eastern Europe, has improved economically, and the fiscal systems have been bettered.

David F. Houston, Secretary of the Treasury, said that he had not heard anything new of the efforts of Great Britain to delay payment of her debt to the United States. A cablegram to that effect from London was published in a New York newspaper yesterday. It was alleged that Great Britain desired to postpone payment until she could receive payment from the Allies to whom she had lent money. Mr. Houston said that this was an old story and that he knew of no new developments. The Treasury Department has no representative abroad, but is transacting its negotiations directly with the British Government or through the Ambassador.

The Secretary referred to erroneous statements in public speeches and press in regard to the participation of the Federal Reserve Board and the Reserve Banks in the business affairs of the country. One would gain the impression, he said, that they controlled all the money instead of being a "reserve" and the main resources of the country being in the other banks. He thought that there was a great deal of loose talk. "Some of it for a cause," he said with a smile, in regard to the financial processes of the government, and the laws under which they were carried on. For instance, a man so accurate as Governor Coolidge on most points was reported as saying that he favored repealing the excess profits legislation and substituting customs duties. Secretary Houston mentioned that an excess profits tax was levied on corporations, and that to remove it would be to discriminate against others who would have to bear the burden of taxation. Customs duties would not fit the case. The Treasury Department has not received any communication from the railroads since the increased rates decision was made by the Interstate Commerce Commission, and does not know how much money will be required. Mr. Houston is of the opinion, however, that railroad conditions as a whole, as well as the future outlook, are improving.

NEW YORK ALLOWED GAS PRICE INCREASE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Gas companies in New York may charge \$1.20 per thousand cubic feet of gas, according to a ruling by Judge Learned Hand in the United States District Court who upheld the report of the special master appointed to take testimony in the injunction suit of the companies against city authorities. Judge Hand sustained the contention that the present 80-cent rate was confiscatory and unconstitutional. The new order goes into effect at once with the provisions that the defendants are restrained for five years from suing on any penalty or forfeiture under the 1906 statute which established the 80-cent rate, that a trustee take charge of the 40-cent difference between the two rates and hold it until some competent rate-making authority establish a new rate, which must be done before March 1, 1921; that should the United States reverse the decree the money will be refunded to consumers and that if no rate is established by March 1, 1921, the Consolidated Gas Company which brought the suit, shall keep the impounded moneys.

Attorney-General Charles D. Newton and District Attorney Edward A. Swan are planning to appeal to the United States Supreme Court to reverse the decision of Federal Judge Learned Hand.

REPUBLICANS PLAN CAMPAIGN IN MAINE

CHICAGO, Illinois—Plans for the Republican campaign in Maine, where the general elections are to be held yesterday at Republican national headquarters. Four speakers from the western bureau here will be among those sent into Maine to speak for Senator Warren G. Harding and Gov. Calvin Coolidge. They are Congressman Nicholas Longworth, of Ohio, and Henry Lane Wilson, of Indiana, former Ambassador to Mexico; George E. Fox, of Illinois, former Congressman, and Leslie M. Shaw, former Secretary of the Treasury. More than 15,000 Republican speakers have volunteered their services for the Harding campaign.

MINERS INVESTIGATE SITUATION IN KANSAS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana—Further action by John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, in regard to Alexander Howat, president of the Kansas miners, will probably depend on developments of the investigation being conducted by the special committee of members of the international

executive board named by Mr. Lewis to make a complete report on the Kansas situation. Mr. Lewis made no public comment on the telegram Howat sent in reply to the telegram of Mr. Lewis, in which Mr. Howat was rebuked and ordered to use his influence in getting the miners on illegal strikes, back to work. Mr. Howat told Mr. Lewis that he had not disobeyed any laws of the union organization and urged the latter to "proceed to do your worst."

Ed. Stewart, president of the Indiana miners, said that practically normal conditions again prevailed in Indiana coal fields, and that only a few mines are handicapped in coal production because of any labor trouble.

PLAN TO IMPROVE RURAL GOVERNMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

BATON ROUGE, Louisiana—Included in the government legislation which is to be put through at this session of the Legislature is an experiment in parish government which will make each parish virtually a business entity of itself, with a sort of commission form of government, and a manager for the parish affairs. This bill, which was introduced by Jules Dreyfous, representative from New Iberia, one of the spokesmen of the Parker administration, is one of several measures designed to improve rural government throughout the State. It has passed its second reading and has been referred to the committee on parish affairs, from which, it is generally understood, it will be reported favorably.

The bill provides that the secretary of every police jury—which corresponds to county boards of supervisors in northern states—instead of having only the duties of recording the proceedings of police jury meetings of the parish, as at present, shall have the title, the duties, and the increased pay of "secretary-manager" of the parish in which his jury controls affairs. He shall transact all business for the parish, just as though he were the business manager of a private corporation.

The only exception to this power in the hands of the secretary-manager is that he shall have no control of the parish funds, which shall be disbursed, as heretofore, by vote of the police jury as a whole. The Dreyfous bill marks a departure in parish government in Louisiana and in county government in all parts of the south, so that it will be watched throughout the country as an important experiment in county civics.

REVENUE LAW CODE REVISION DEMANDED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

ATLANTA, Georgia—The entire code of revenue laws of this State should be revised and the systems of taxation modernized, according to Henry J. Fulbright, state tax commissioner, in his annual report to the Legislature. He urges that if the general plan recommended by the special tax commission in 1919 is not adopted at the 1920 session a provision should be made for the appointment of another tax commission to continue the work of investigating revenue laws.

The plan recommended by the special tax commission last year provides for the classification of property according to its kind, for the making of different rates of taxation upon different classes of property, for an income tax, and for certain changes in the inheritance taxes then and now existing.

The uniform and ad valorem system having failed for a number of years to supply the revenue for the State's absolute requirements, it has been supplemented by the levy of special license fees and other revenues of more or less doubtful legality. All interests which enjoy the protection of the State, Mr. Fulbright states, should pay their just proportion of the expenses of government. "Some equitable and just method should be found for taxing what is known as intangible property," he says, "and make it contribute to the State just as tangible, visible property is now taxed. Under the existing law there is no distinction, but in practice it is quite apparent that very little of this class of property ever gets on the tax books."

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA TAKES OVER RAILWAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

EDMONTON, Alberta—Government control of railroads will be tried out by the Alberta Government which has taken over the Alberta & Great Waterways Railway. The stock of the company has been turned over to a new board of directors made up of cabinet ministers who will exercise full control of the road and arrange for its operation and extension. Charles Stewart, Minister of Railways, is president of the reorganized company, and the other directors are the Hon. J. R. Boyle, the Hon. C. R. Mitchell, the Hon. A. J. McLean, and the Hon. J. L. Cole.

Acting for the government, these directors acquire possession of the entire stock of the railway company, free of claims, the transfer dating from July 21. Under the terms of the agreement an option is given to J. D. McArthur to purchase the road at any time within a period of seven years on the repayment of all expenditures made by the government during its time of control. Steps will be taken at once to complete the construction of the road. Track laying will be commenced as soon as possible and it is hoped the steel will reach Ft. McMurray before the end of the year, provided that the difficulties of construction on the remaining eight miles do not prove too formidable.

QUEBEC TO GUARD RICH RESOURCES

New Premier Outlines Policy for Conserving of Forests and Extending of Education

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

QUEBEC, Quebec—Surrounded by his ministers, by most of the members of the two Chambers of the Legislature, and by other friends—245 in all—the Hon. L. A. Taschereau, the new Prime Minister of the Province of Quebec, outlined his public program in an address at a banquet tendered him at the Chateau Frontenac. "It is the intention of the government which I have the honor to direct," said the Premier, "to draw from our immense natural resources all that they should and can give; open wide our doors to capitalists; discuss their plans in a business-like manner; and, when our answer is in the negative, to tell them right away, and when their projects are good to accept them without any delays."

"First of all, we propose a rigorous conservation of our natural resources. We have 80,000,000 acres of unleased forests which need protection. For some time big white birds have been hovering over them. The hydroplanes have begun their patrol, and they will be supplemented by observation posts equipped with wireless telephony."

"The time has come, it appears to us, to regularize the cutting on limits by fixing a maximum of the annual cut, to prevent the destruction of the forests, and a minimum to stop speculation and to assure us a reasonable revenue from the cutting rights. Reforestation should be immediately undertaken and encouraged with energy. Then, not only will the Minister of Lands and Forests send young engineers to study forestry in Europe, but he is thinking of creating a paper school and a school for the cutters and forest rangers."

Value of Forests Increases

"The forests have acquired an unheard-of value. Far from us be the idea of oppressing the fine industry of pulp and paper and ignoring the increased cost of production, particularly in recent times. But we are today the masters of the market, and without waiting until another product is found to replace wood, we should get out of our forests all the revenue that they are capable of giving."

"Regarding our mining products, it is generally known that the Province of Quebec supplies 90 per cent of the world's consumption of asbestos, and that this project is becoming more and more in demand. In 1916 we extracted 2,991,292 tons of asbestos, on which the government collected only \$250,000 in dues. A readjustment is urgent here. Our province does not contain any black coal, but white coal is to be found in inexhaustible quantities. It has been estimated that Quebec can easily produce 10,000,000 horse power, and scarcely 800,000 horse power is now in use. The government, under these conditions, has the duty of applying every effort to the super-development of electric power. If we undertake the storage of the waters of our rivers, build new dams, and multiply our water powers, and if we thus place ourselves in a position to electrify our railroads, to supply motor power to our workshops, and light and heat to our people, we shall, I believe, have realized the dream cherished by many in our midst at the dawn of the twentieth century."

"Regarding agriculture and colonization, suffice it for me to assure our farmers that the government will spare no sacrifice for them, for we are conscious of the fact that agriculture is the 'bread' of our national tree. Our settlers will share attention with the farmers of the old districts, since they are pioneers in agriculture. Last year the Assembly voted \$5,000,000 for colonization, and you may rest assured that this will be well spent."

"Our colonization roads should not take our attention away from our big highways. We have to solve the problems involved in the maintenance and repairing of 3,000 miles of roads which we have built."

"In regard to education, the program of our primary schools is claiming the attention of our most able educationalists. We desire to devise a curriculum which is adapted to rural life, which assures practical knowledge to the child of the fields, and attaches him to the farm instead of taking him away from it. To my mind, the teaching of our girls in the country should be in keeping with that of the boys and harmonize with it, otherwise there will result an exodus toward the cities which it will be impossible to stem. In the cities, the son of the workman must be directed toward arts and trades. Is there not a breach to be filled in between the primary school and the technical school? I desire in a general way to make the school more healthful and attractive, to suitably remunerate the teachers, to open a real career for them. It will be necessary that the city people, and particularly the

country people, who never enjoyed such marked prosperity as at present, contribute more generously toward the maintenance of schools."

"The government will particularly concentrate its efforts on the development of the City of Montreal, the metropolis of Canada and our richest asset. With the assistance of the Minister of Labor I intend to give to the workmen of Montreal the legislation which will be best adapted to the new living conditions of the labor man's life."

FREE SPEECH AS POLITICAL ISSUE

American Federation of Labor Will Push Workers' Rights in Steel Industrial Districts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

ATLANTIC CITY, New Jersey—In all congressional districts where steel workers vote, the right of assembly and free speech for union Labor organizations and sympathizers in the steel industrial territories will be made a political issue this fall under auspices of the American Federation of Labor.

This will be part of a campaign completely to unionize the United States Steel Corporation plants and all steel companies which adhere to the open shop and do not recognize unionism.

It is understood that William Z. Foster, so prominent in the steel strike, will not be a party to this campaign, but that it will be conducted chiefly by a special board of strategy made up of representatives of about 30 unions directly or indirectly connected with the industry. Cooperation of the Amalgamated Association of Steel and Iron Workers is expected on condition that Mr. Foster is out of it. Mr. Foster, it is recalled, has been quoted recently as saying that there would be another steel strike. Apparently it is not the aim of the federation campaign, according to members of the executive council who have conferred here this week, to plan or to promote a steel strike. The project merely seems to be a renewed determination to unionize the steel shops, and to make free speech and assembly a prominent issue this fall in the districts where those rights have been denied to the steel workers.

CHICAGO, Illinois—A request that Charles Huszar, Ambassador-Premier of Hungary, who is now in New York, be asked not to visit Chicago, was filed yesterday with Berthold Singer, Spanish Consul here, by representatives of local branches of the Hungarian-American Federation and other organizations. The appeal was addressed to Mr. Singer because Spain is looking after American interests in the former dual monarchy.

Spokesmen for the Hungarian societies said they feared there would be a disturbance if Premier Huszar attempted to appear here, as many Hungarians hold him responsible for alleged pogroms and oppression of Jews in Hungary.

Premier Huszar arrived in New York last week. His purpose, it is understood, is to raise money in this country for Hungarian reconstruction.

VESSELS ALLOCATED BY SHIPPING BOARD

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Allocation of 15 new 12,600 dead-weight ton passenger vessels now building in eastern yards, for service between the Pacific coast and the Orient, was announced yesterday by the Shipping Board.

Five of the vessels, all of which are to have a speed of 17 knots, are allocated to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, for service between San Francisco, Honolulu, Yokohama, Shanghai and Manila.

The Admiral Line, a subsidiary of the Pacific Steamship Company, is to operate five of the vessels between Puget Sound and the Orient and five other passenger liners will be put into service by the Mateson Navigation Company, between San Francisco and Honolulu.

AQUITANIA MAKES QUICK TRIP

NEW YORK, New York—The steamship Aquitania, recently equipped as an oil burner, which left here last Saturday for Southampton, averaged 23.33 knots an hour for a distance of 2128 miles, according to a wireless message from her captain. The run for the 24 hours preceding noon Wednesday averaged 25.51 knots an hour.

ENGINEERS CHOOSE TORONTO SPRINGFIELD, Massachusetts—Toronto, Ontario, was chosen as next year's convention city yesterday by the Universal Craftsmen Council Engineers of the World, after a vigorous effort to obtain the convention had been made by members from New York, Philadelphia and San Francisco.

INQUIRY INTO OIL SHORTAGE

San Francisco Chamber of Commerce Making Effort to Discover Way Out of Difficulty Now Acute in California

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office
SAN FRANCISCO, California—The Chamber of Commerce in this city has begun an investigation into the California fuel oil shortage to find a solution for a problem that grows more and more acute.

A committee of experts will be authorized to gather data and submit their findings, and upon this information the chamber will formulate a plan of action.

Robert Newton Lynch, vice-president and manager of the Chamber of Commerce, stated that they would make a thorough investigation of the oil situation, although big oil companies and also the industries which are consumers both are members of the organization.

Mr. Lynch continued: "We are resolved to appoint a representative committee, and this committee will get at all of the facts in the case. We understand from figures which are revealed that the consumption of oil is in excess of the production, and the demand is still growing. There is no possibility of a decrease in this demand. This presents a very serious problem."

"The transportation question is a serious hindrance to the drilling of wells. They cannot get sufficient material for drilling. All of these questions are matters that will be taken up by this committee. The purpose of the Chamber of Commerce is to get at the facts and to be helpful in any possible way, either in solving the problem of production, or to give proper advice to industry in regard to what they may expect or what action they should take in respect to their situation. Conditions have indicated that the production does not keep up with the consumption. The fuel oil is transformed into other oils, like gasoline, naphtha, etc. Shall the oil be used in the form of gasoline in pleasure cars or as fuel oil for industrial purposes or for sea purposes? We are attempting to get at the whole situation to see what recommendations we can make. There may be new developments. The world con-

ditions may change; new fields might develop. Nobody can tell what the future might bring. If such things would come along that would help. Conditions might change in respect to transportation. Transportation conditions in the United States might grow better so material can be obtained and thus relieve the situation. For instance, there is casing needed for wells. The Chamber of Commerce has already taken up with the Interstate Commerce Commission the emergency measure to bring casings to the coast. We are also urging steamers to bring this material around to the coast.

"But if we are to move intelligently we must have full information as to the facts."

MEMBER OF CHINESE CONSORTIUM NAMED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—To be resident representative of the American group of the International Consortium for China, Frederick W. Stevens of Ann Arbor, Michigan, formerly a member of the staff of J. P. Morgan & Co., will sail for the Far East in October, after the October 11 conference in this city between representatives of the American, British, French and Japanese groups. Mr. Stevens will be stationed at Peking, and will be expert adviser to the American group, while acting for them in all transactions in connection with the consortium.

The October meeting in this city, the first meeting of the consortium, is expected to develop a general policy and form a permanent organization.

OKLAHOMA ELECTION VOTE

OKLAHOMA CITY, Oklahoma—Although late returns from Tuesday's primary cut down somewhat the early lead of Representative Scott Ferris for the Democratic nomination for United States Senator, he still had a lead of 24,680 over Senator Thomas P. Gore, on a tabulation by the Daily Oklahoman yesterday of complete but unofficial returns from 2115 of the 2708 precincts of the State. The vote stood: Ferris, 94,278; Gore, 69,599.

POSTAL DELEGATES NAMED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Otto Praeger, Second Assistant Postmaster-General, and S. M. Weber, superintendent of foreign mails, have been selected as American delegates to the seventh international postal conference in Madrid, October 1.

REPORT OF JURY IS SUPPRESSED

Judge Declares Giving Out of Advance News of Strikers' Indictment a Misdemeanor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Publication of advance information of the indictment of the 41 leaders of the outlaw railroad strike was the subject of investigation by Judge Samuel Alschuler in the Federal Court here yesterday. The report of the jury on the indictments was ordered suppressed. "My inquiry is not into a breach of faith or gross carelessness," said Judge Alschuler. "Least of all would I suspect that a member of the legal department of the government would give out such information, even in confidence, because of the nature of the oath he is required to take. I am seeking merely to call attention to the enormity of the offense."

"My feeling is not so much toward those who would give out such information as toward those persons high and important who would use the information contrary to policy and the law, and look upon it as an achievement to succeed in corrupting somebody by favor or material interest."

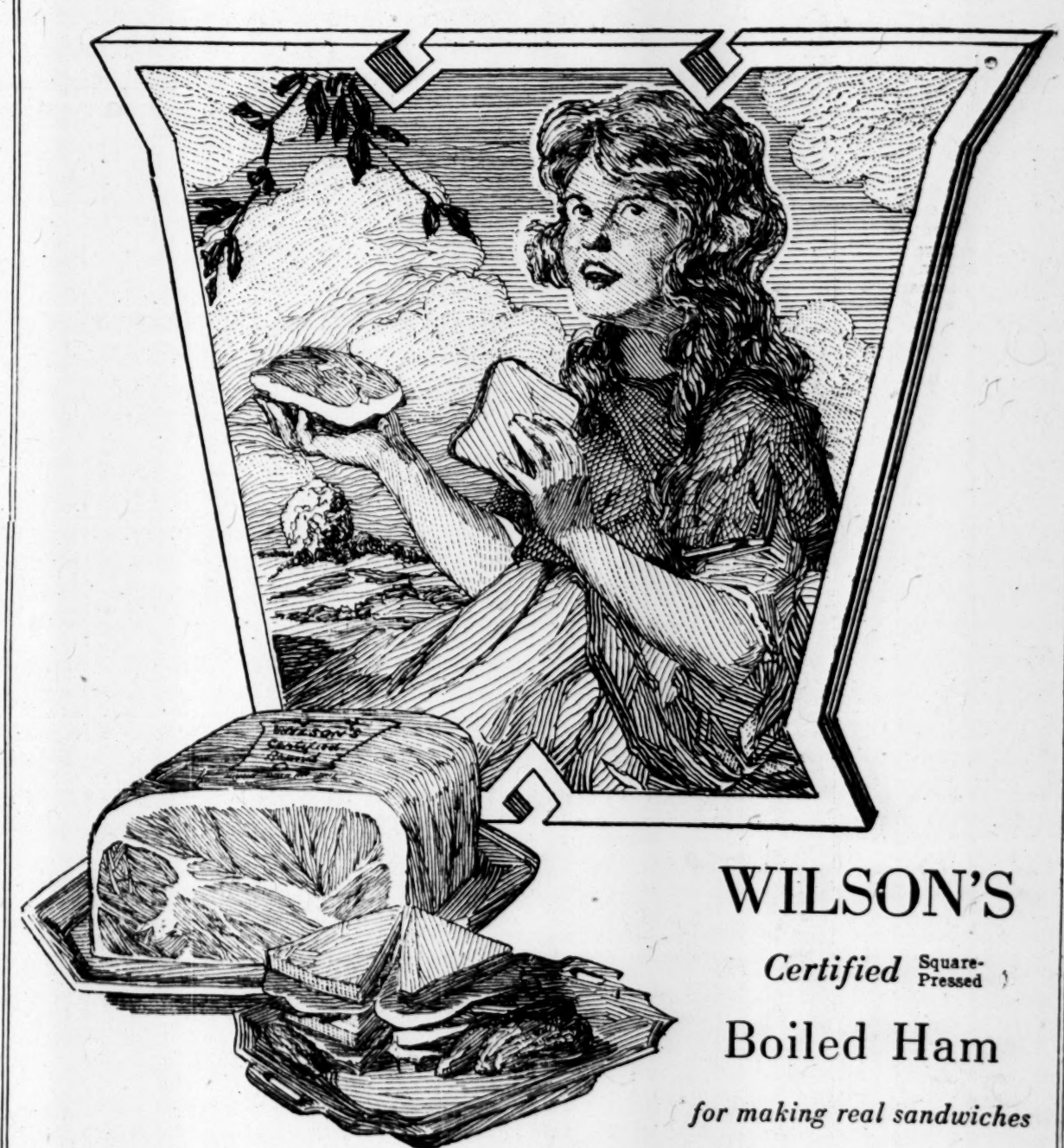
"The person who divulged this information should be treated as an anarchist. Any man, be he an employee of the government or not, who gives out such news prematurely is guilty of a misdemeanor and should be punished. Good citizenship should guide persons against such a course."

"If there should come to newspapers information required by law to be kept secret and revealed only in a certain way, common decency should require them to consider it confidential and not to use it as a means to split in the face of the law. The commonest regard for citizenship should induce them not to use contraband information as a commercial asset."

WAR DECLARED ON IDLERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

ATLANTA, Georgia—War has been declared on all idlers and loiterers of this city, in resolutions recently adopted by the board of police commissioners. From now on all members of the police force are directed to investigate the status of every loiterer and idler on the streets, alleys, playgrounds and other public places of Atlanta, together with pool rooms and drink stands.



WILSON'S

Certified Square-Pressed

Boiled Ham

for making real sandwiches

SOMETIMES we are astonished at the hearty appetites of growing boys and girls, but we would not have it otherwise; it is our duty to see that they are provided with sufficient of the best to satisfy them. Let your boys and girls feast on generous sandwiches made with Wilson's square-pressed boiled ham; give them all the wholesome qualities of this delicious food.

WILSON'S square-pressed boiled ham is carefully selected, trimmed and boned so that there is no waste when sliced. Its appetizing flavor is emphasized through careful cooking by expert chefs. The illustration shows how it is specially "square-pressed" so that each slice makes two neat sandwiches. Buy it, sliced fresh to order, of your meat dealer, delicatessen store or grocer. The Wilson label guarantees its fine quality.

The Wilson & Co. logo

CHICAGO

The Wilson label protects your table

ONE-HALF MILLION

HUNGARIANS SEIZE MASONIC LODGES

Without Waiting for Government Sanction, Buildings Have Been Requisitioned—Lodges Have Since Been Dissolved

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Recently two benevolent festivals on behalf of Masonic institutions have been held, which may be said to close up the accounts for the year. Each afforded a surprise even to the most sanguine. The first was on behalf of the Royal Masonic Institution for Girls, which for more than 12 months has been without the services of an official secretary, one of whose principal duties is to visit the various lodges on behalf of the institution and make an appeal for funds for the next annual festival. Notwithstanding this drawback, brethren and ladies from all parts of the English Masonic jurisdiction and even beyond, responded right nobly to the appeal issued by the chairman of the festival, Col. W. Napier Clavering, provincial grand master for Northumberland, with the result that £20,675 was collected through the offices of 4286 stewards, the second highest total in any ordinary festival in the history of the institution, being exceeded only once and that on the occasion of the last annual gathering when the last Lord Mayor of London, Sir Horace Brooks Marshall, presided. There were nearly 600 lists from London alone totaling £100 and over, the highest contribution being from the Southern Cross Lodge, which sent up £1095. The chairman's province contributed £20,000.

On the following evening the fifty-second anniversary festival of the Mark Benevolent Fund was held, a fund that is rendering valuable aid in the cause of charity in fields not covered by the other Masonic institutions. As, however, its supporters are limited to members of the Mark degree, it does not claim to anything like the high figures by the three central funds. But here, again, a record was established. Two years ago on the occasion of the jubilee of the fund, when the chair was taken by the pro grand master, the Earl of Strathmore, it was thought that high-water mark had been reached by the collection of £10,000, but this sum was this year exceeded by £50, the amount subscribed being £10,050 through 974 stewards. The result may be claimed as a vote of confidence in the members of the general board who have this year increased the benefits of the fund in all its branches.

Earl of Warwick Welcomed

An order, better known in the United States and India than in England, although London contains its headquarters, has also held its annual festival during the last few days. The order is that of the Secret Monitor, which has a branch or inner circle known as the Scarlet Cord. The members had the pleasure of welcoming the grand supreme ruler, the Earl of Warwick, who has been prevented from attending for some time past. During the proceedings, Mr. William J. Spratling, the grand recorder, was presented with an illuminated address and a purse of £5000 as a small expression of the affection entertained for him by the members and as some slight acknowledgment of the self-sacrifice and devotion he has always shown in the interests of the two orders.

The official dissolution of the Hungarian Masonic lodges and organizations has again directed public attention to the terrorist activity in that country, but it is necessary to emphasize the fact that this action of officialdom must be separated from the Communist prosecutions which have recently taken place. Freemasonry did not take the slightest part in the creation or support of Bolshevism in Hungary, although, in spite of the fact, the members of the craft have become the victims of the present reactionary propaganda, which regards the objects of Freemasonry as obstacles to its policy. In Hungary today it is a crime to be a Freemason, and the punishment for such "crime" is discharge from official employment, internment, or imprisonment. The Masonic lodges have been stigmatized as "immoral and unpatriotic secret societies" and the body known as "Awakening Hungarians" has condemned all Masonic societies.

Hungarian Confiscations

They did not even wait for the government to give an official and legal form to the sentence, but began without delay on their formation, their campaign. On the 25th of April last—more than a month before the official dissolution of Masonic associations—a detachment of the notorious Brachlagewalt, accompanied by a number of civilian awakenings, forced an entry into the lodge Arpad, when they turned over the furniture, confiscated all documents, and sealed up the library—an example which quickly found many imitators. In Upper Hungary a group of terrorists entered by force the lodge Vilagosaz, where they committed a similar action, while, in Nagykanizsa the Masonic temple was also confiscated. In Budapest, on the 15th of May, the palace of the Symbolical Grand Lodge of Hungary at 47, Podmaniczky-utca, as well as the buildings of the lodges Galileo and Hajnal, were requisitioned, without any formal procedure. It was not until May 29 that the Hungarian Government gave its sanction to these atrocities and dissolved all of which had already been paralyzed by the terrorists. The "Magyar Kurir" wrote as follows concerning this measure:

"The Minister for Home Affairs, by his order No. 1550-1920m has definitely dissolved all Freemason lodges, associations and institutions. It is a well known and officially established fact that Freemasonry had a considerable, almost decisive, rôle in calling forth the war, and later, during the war and after the armistice, in the development of defeatism and destruction, as well as in the raising of the Karolyi revolution and of Bolshevism. The wealth of the lodges will come under official confiscation and will be utilized by the government for humanitarian and cultural purposes, but, before everything, for the support of actions of nationalistic and Christian tendencies."

The untenability of this semi-official interpretation is obvious. In the first place, it commits a striking contradiction by stating that Freemasonry called forth the war as well as pacifism—stigmatized as "defeatism"—for the statement concerning a part supposed to have been played by Masonic brethren in the incitement of Bolshevism is sufficiently disproved by the fact that, in the first weeks of Bolshevism rule, the People's Commissariat for Home Affairs dissolved the lodges and confiscated all their possessions. Even the moderate Social Democrats did not identify themselves with the craft. At the congress of the Hungarian Social Democratic Party held at Easter, 1918, a resolution was carried, according to which a member of the Social Democratic Party cannot be a member of a Masonic lodge because Freemasonry was held to be a "bourgeois organization." The Freemasons who sought refuge in flight to foreign countries are issuing a proclamation by means of which they hope to call the attention of their European and American comrades to the recent happenings in Hungary and seeking their support and sympathy against the officially sanctioned atrocities of the terrorists.

Million Memorial Fund

At the annual meeting of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Devonshire, the provincial grand secretary reported that there had been an increase of 717 subscribing members during the past year, and 1873 during the past three years, bringing up the membership of the province to 7946. Three new lodges had been consecrated during the year, one at Cullompton and two at Plymouth, and there are now 74 lodges in the province. Major George Davies, the provincial grand master, presided, and among the officers appointed by him was his son, Mr. Charles E. Davies, who became provincial senior warden.

A special appeal to new lodges for support of the Masonic Million Memorial Fund has just been made by Sir Alfred Robbins, president of the board of general purposes. He points out how the inadequacy of the accommodation at Freemasons' Hall is steadily and, indeed, rapidly increasing with the great growth of the craft. When the premises were erected in their present form, there was sufficient room for all the office work of the three Masonic institutions as well as of the craft. Fifteen years ago the continuance of this system was rendered impossible by the growing pressure, and the girls' and boys' had to seek premises elsewhere, while the benevolent is left in a very cramped position. Every new lodge places an additional and very definite amount of work on an already over-burdened machine, and if that machine is to continue working efficiently it needs to be given ample room in which to move.

At the annual meeting of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Lincolnshire, held a few days since at Grantham, a Masonic service was held at the parish church, dedicated to St. Wulfstan, the address being delivered by Archdeacon Crosse, grand chaplain of England. It is interesting to record that the last service of this character held in this church was as long ago as 1829, in connection with the first provincial lodge after the coronation of Queen Victoria, when a sermon was preached by the celebrated Dr. Oliver. In 1883 the northeast corner stone of the extended nave was laid in Masonic form, an especial provincial grand lodge being held for the occasion.

Central Home for Craft

Seven hundred brethren were present at the annual meeting of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Essex, presided over by the provincial grand master, Lord Lambourne, who made an earnest appeal for support of the Duke of Connaught's scheme for the erection of a central home for the craft, stating that the provincial committee of general purposes had promised a subscription of £500. The deputy provincial grand master stated that during the year there had been 702 initiations and 240 joining members, the net increase being 695, making the present strength of the province 5632 members. The contributions to the three central Masonic institutions had amounted to over £4362.

At the Crusaders Lodge, consecrated at Longton by the Earl of Dartmouth, provincial grand master, 10 of the appointments to office in the lodge went to brethren who had served in the forces during the late war.

Mr. W. Redfern Kelly of Belfast has just been made the recipient of a very distinguished Masonic honor. The Supreme Council of the Ancient and Accepted Rite at their meeting in Dublin elected him to fill the vacancy recently created by Dr. Crozier, Lord Primate of All Ireland. The Supreme Council consists of only nine members from all Ireland, and the honor of election thereto carries with it the conferring of the highest degree of this rite, that of sovereign grand inspector-general.

The Earl of Cassilis, first grand principal, presided at a convocation of the Supreme Grand Chapter of Scotland, when among the visitors were Messrs. J. M. McLeod of Hong Kong, J. Levien of Pretoria, and R. G. A. Murray, proxy grand superintendent of Central South Africa. Congratulations were also extended to Lord Charles Kennedy, brother of the Earl of Cassilis, as proxy grand superintendent of New South Wales. Charters were granted for the establishment of new chapters at Lesmahagow, Lanark, Turfiff, Carnwath, Auchterader, Grenfell, New South Wales, Kinlochleven, Stenhousemuir, Gorebridge, Darvel, and Largo. It was reported that the income of the general fund for the past quarter amounted to over £3342, being an excess over expenditure of more than £1980. The income of the benevolent fund for the same period amounted to nearly £387, nearly £251 more than the expenditure.

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BARCELONA, Spain.—To the outside world it might seem to be no very wonderful or remarkable thing that the King of Spain should pay a visit to Barcelona, the foremost commercial and industrial city of his kingdom, and one which is within a night's journey of Madrid. Less strange, again, might it seem when it is considered that this monarch is so young and active and has such a deep appreciation of his duties and a desire for their constant fulfillment to which he continually gives expression, and in no way more than by traveling throughout his country and making himself most intimately acquainted with every nook and corner of it and every detail of Spanish activities. It might be said with some assurance that there is no Spaniard who knows his Spain better than Don Alfonso. And yet it is the remarkable fact that for more than 12 years the King has not been to Barcelona, this great commercial city of prime importance to Spain, and a factor of some considerable significance in the economics of the general world, while it is a commonplace that in matters of progress the capital of Catalonia is appreciably ahead of other parts.

DR. QUIDDE URGES A PACIFIC POLICY

German Professor Says Support of Gospel of Peace Is Needed to Abolish Force in World

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany.—Even in the Germany where the weapons which set the world ablaze were forged there were always those who refused to accept the doctrine that "might is right." They were, perhaps, few in number, and it was only with difficulty that they were able to make their voices heard. The leader of this small but courageous band was Prof. Dr. Louis Quidde, who, now that the circumstances have so changed in favor of the cause for which he stood, has again come into the public eye, after the inevitable eclipse that he suffered whilst the war was raging.

Dr. Quidde fully realizes that, despite all the talk of "The war to end war," the task of those who want to see force abolished from the world is in as great a need of fulfillment as ever, and that only a continuous advocacy of the gospel of peace will insure its acceptance by mankind. Just recently he has been explaining to the German people the objects of the peace movement, and the special part which the new Reichstag of the Republic must play in helping to bring about not only the reconstruction of its own country, but of the whole economic life of the world. His arguments and advice were of such a penetrating and useful character that they deserve the attention not only of his immediate audience, but also of all those who have the rule of the world at heart.

As Germany's guiding rule, Dr. Quidde laid down "A pacific policy designed to bring about the substitution of mutual agreement in all human disputes for the application of force," and as illustrating the world import of the problem, he delivered the following, among other axioms:

"Apart from moral grounds, the prevention of future wars has become an economic necessity. The susceptible economic body of our times is unable to endure that which a more primitive order of society might have been able to overcome. Even the very ground of the theaters of war is excluded from economic exploitation for years to come. Our whole world economy is heavily disturbed, and, despite all the efforts that have been made, the balance is not yet restored. This shows the international character of the whole peace problem. Modern technique has made impossible the humanizing of war. If old Europe experiences again such wars, then it will mean the end of European culture and civilization."

Restoring Economic Balance

Turning to the purely economic side of the question, Dr. Quidde, while saying that pacifists maintained the rule of free trade as one of the foundations of international good will, argued that Germany must make an exception to the extent of keeping out as far as possible all luxury articles so as to bring about a restoration of the internal economic balance. Another necessity upon which great emphasis was laid, is the increasing of labor productivity. In this connection, too, Dr. Quidde expounded a lesson of value for all countries. "Improved results of labor," he urged, "can only be secured along the path of understanding and reconciliation. It is only possible through the exercise of good will on all sides, by all classes of the community—farmers and peasants, employers and employees, governments and officials. Therefore we can only follow a pacifist policy and must renounce all idea of a dictatorship from either side. And the policy of no government majority must be directed against the minority. By force men can be compelled to work, but they cannot be forced to work industriously."

THE KING OF SPAIN'S VISIT TO BARCELONA

For Twelve Years Don Alfonso Has Avoided the Catalanian City, Owing, Probably, to the Outbreaks of Regionalism

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BARCELONA, Spain.—To the outside world it might seem to be no very wonderful or remarkable thing that the King of Spain should pay a visit to Barcelona, the foremost commercial and industrial city of his kingdom, and one which is within a night's journey of Madrid. Less strange, again, might it seem when it is considered that this monarch is so young and active and has such a deep appreciation of his duties and a desire for their constant fulfillment to which he continually gives expression, and in no way more than by traveling throughout his country and making himself most intimately acquainted with every nook and corner of it and every detail of Spanish activities. It might be said with some assurance that there is no Spaniard who knows his Spain better than Don Alfonso. And yet it is the remarkable fact that for more than 12 years the King has not been to Barcelona, this great commercial city of prime importance to Spain, and a factor of some considerable significance in the economics of the general world, while it is a commonplace that in matters of progress the capital of Catalonia is appreciably ahead of other parts.

At last, however, King Alfonso has come to Barcelona. He has just arrived along with the Premier, Mr. Dato, and has been received with such enthusiasm as might be expected from the officials, the citizens and the representatives of business and other communities. The ostensible reason for the visit is to lay the foundation stone of an establishment devoted to the welfare of the workmen. It is an occasion of great meaning and importance.

Intended Visits Abandoned

It may be said that it is not King Alfonso's fault that he has not been to Barcelona before. He has had the disposition to go, but has been held back. Last year, and again the year before, there were announcements that he had determined to make an expedition to this city, and each time the occasion was something to do with the laboring classes, the last being a prize distribution. But Don Alfonso was hindered, and no doubt for good reasons, too. The obvious truth is that Barcelona has for long past not been the most desirable place for the visit of a Spanish monarch. On the one hand, there has been the Regionalist agitation, Catalonia desiring fervently to be separated in some measure, if not entirely, from the rest of Spain. The Catalanians have nothing personally against Don Alfonso; indeed, nearly all other people in the peninsula, they have a considerable admiration for his sense of duty, his activities and his broad-minded outlook on affairs. But some sections cannot overlook the fact that the King is emblematic of that to which they are opposed. The same with the Republicans, who are a rather more hot-headed lot. And then, much more seriously, there are the Syndicalist and terrorist elements, who have made of Barcelona in recent years a veritable place of fear and outrage.

Outwardly, the city looks pleasant enough. Some speak of its similarity to Paris. It evinces progress and ideas; there is a freshness and a smartness about it always. New institutions of the most up-to-date character arise continually. Barcelona has now at least one or two hotels which are among the best on the continent. Shortly she will present an international electrical exhibition of a deeply interesting and important character on the buildings and or-

ganization of which she has been engaged for some years and on the success of which she is very keen. But beneath all these signs of good there are smoldering the most dangerous and implacable elements. No city in Europe has been in a more seething state for so long as Barcelona. It is a little quieter for the time being, but it is not long since outrages, chiefly political in their motive, were matters of almost daily occurrence. Madrid has not generally adopted the best policy toward it, though it may have been honestly mistaken. Different governments have followed different tactics. One or two, like the Romanones and the Sanchez de Toca, have tried conciliation with the difficult elements, but the success achieved has been qualified; others have exerted far sterner measures, and given the military elements their fling.

Results Unfortunate

Generally the results have been unfortunate. Again for some reason the governors appointed to Barcelona have not turned out well, even though they may have meant well. It has, perhaps, been impossible for any governor to make himself acceptable and popular with all the important classes and sections. To please one is to offend violently the others. Thus it has come about that governors that have gone to Barcelona with the honest desire to do their best for a troubled community, and lacking neither knowledge, tact or skill, have ended their regime disappointed men and have left the Catalanian capital at the end of their labors unhonored and unsung.

King Alfonso's visit comes immediately after the appointment of a new governor in Don Federico Carlos Bas, a man of much capacity and perspicuity, who has been well received and for whose tenure of office good hopes are entertained. In such circumstances as these, not fleeing but deep seated and lasting, and nearly impossible, as it seems, to ameliorate successfully, it can be understood that Barcelona is no desirable holiday place for Spanish kings. The ebullitions of Regionalist feeling are apt to break out at the most unfortunate times, when they do, the opposed sections, the representatives of Madrid authority and the Catalanian chiefs, sometimes find themselves in bitter conflict. The Catalanians, leaping to opportunities for displaying their Regionalist feeling, which feeling, it might here be added, is not always necessarily, but sometimes of an absolutely separatist character, some supreme sections of Catalanians, desiring that the region shall be cut off entirely from the rest of Spain and go her own way in the world while others—the stronger and more moderate elements and the most numerous wish for a full measure of Catalanian home rule, arguing for a Spain of federated provinces, each in full political and economic control of itself and connected only for essential political purposes by a central governmental authority in Madrid. Ebullitions of Catalanian feeling are liable to break out at any moment, especially when it is deemed there is some provocation.

The Joffre Visit

There was a startling and most deeply regretted exhibition of it on the occasion of the recent visit to Barcelona of Marshal Joffre, who is himself something of a French Catalanian. The Regionalists demonstrated a little, the governmental authorities, perhaps fearing too much, instantly resorted to severe measures, the chiefs of Catalonia retorted and made official declarations to the effect that they had done with Madrid and all its works—and so the visit of Joffre, well meant as it was, was marred, and his departure was an affair of apologies and tears. Now, within six weeks of that experience, the King of Spain suddenly determines that he himself will come to Barcelona and has come.

It is really a great occasion; it marks an epoch as it may very well be said. Many people speculate upon the reasons, the motive, the why and the wherefore, and what may be behind it all. They need look no farther for explanations than the mind, the dis-

position, the good sense and the personal courage of Don Alfonso. In the various Spanish newspapers of Madrid, Barcelona and elsewhere causes are considered, and possibilities speculated upon. But the whole scheme and intention are the King's alone. It has been said that this present program was patched up at conference some time ago between the King and two leading regionalists and former cabinet ministers, Mr. Cambó and Mr. Venosa, who thought that whatever might be said against it such a visit would make for good. This is not the case. The intention was declared suddenly, as is the case with most of the plans of a monarch who is given to impulses and whose impulses are generally good, and the whole scheme is entirely spontaneous on his part.

The Catalanians appreciate this disposition, and it is believed will make a very suitable response. The economic societies have organized a great banquet in his honor. Other organizations have exerted themselves to show their understanding and sympathy with a well-intentioned and brave and courageous act. The chief regionalist newspaper, the "Veu de Catalunya," invites all Regionalists on the occasion of the King's visit to hang the Catalanian flag—not the red and yellow stripes of the Spanish banner—from their windows, but after all this is a perfectly legal thing to do, and some see that it may be read as a compliment to the King and not as the reverse. Even the Monarchist Union makes the same recommendation. The King arrives with, besides the Premier, the chief of his military household and equestrian, but with a little pomp and display as convenient. Of course an expedition of this nature is not an affair for a queen to engage in.

TULIP BULB GROWERS TO VIE WITH HOLLAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

BELLINGHAM, Washington.—The citizens of this town and district have started a movement to become competitors of the tulip bulb growers of Holland. They have forwarded an order, the bulk of it being sent through the newly organized Bellingham Community Service, for about 100,000 tulip bulbs direct from Holland. These, which will probably arrive in September, are to be planted this autumn for blossoms and bulbs next year.

The federal government's only tulip, narcissus and hyacinth bulb experimental farm is located here. Not until this year has there been a concerted endeavor to start and commercialize a great bulb-growing industry, not only in Bellingham's territory at the north end of Puget Sound, but in considerable of the Puget Sound country. This year the bulb experimental farm will dig up 1,000,000 bulbs, it has just been stated by those in charge.

Pogue's
August Sale Events
August Fur Sale
Offers the newest Paris and American fur fashions for the season 1920-21 at decided price reductions.

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Provides an opportunity for purchasing entire suites or separate pieces of furniture for any room in the house at savings of 20 per cent. or more.

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THE BURKHARDT BROS. CO.
6-10-12 E. Fourth Avenue, opposite Station CINCINNATI, O.

DUTCH PLAN FOR INCREASED TRADE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah.—Dutch shipping interests are making a bid for commerce, and the near future will see the establishment of a Dutch line between Sydney, Australia, and San Francisco, according to S. Polak of Amsterdam, en route to Holland from Java, Dutch East Indies. Mr. Polak, who is a Dutch government official, has been traveling in Australia and the United States, and after a year's furlough, which will be spent in Amsterdam, will return to Java. "The Dutch merchant fleet is the second in the world," Mr. Polak stated. "The formation of a company with a capital of \$50,000,000—about \$250,000,000—in Amsterdam recently, to open new shipping lines, portends the establishment of a line between Sydney, Australia, and San Francisco. "The Dutch have prospered since the war," he said. In fact, the Dutch guilders, the American dollar and the Japanese yen are the only three coins in the world above par. Rotterdam since the war has become the greatest shipping center in the world; taking the place formerly occupied by Hamburg, and the Dutch intend to keep Rotterdam in its present position."

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BRITISH LABOR AT RECENT CONGRESS

Scarborough Conference Shows Delegates as Handling Subjects With "Insight, Judgment and Sympathetic Feeling"

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The British Labor Party's conference at Scarborough has demonstrated how ill informed even prominent politicians and statesmen may be in regard to the general outlook of Labor's leaders and spokesmen.

In a remarkable series of articles contributed recently to the Sunday Press, Mr. Churchill expressed the opinion that Labor was unfitted to take over the responsibilities of office, to form a government, because, among other failings, the party was dominated by the wild young men of the movement. Now, Mr. Churchill had to say something to discredit the Labor Party; a number of by-elections revealed beyond argument that it was the only political party making headway and was, in fact, making tremendous headway, chiefly at the expense of Mr. Churchill's friends, and that it was only a matter of time when Cabinet positions would be filled by and selected from among those who subscribe to the Labor Party constitution.

Even Mr. Churchill could hardly describe a party that embraced George Nicol Barnes, Arthur Henderson, John Clynes, William Bruce—to name but a few—as being unable to find sufficient ability and brains within its ranks to form a cabinet, so he had to take refuge by an unwarranted accusation that these men were not masters in their own house, that the policy and program of the party was actually determined by men and women who found common agreement with the anarchists of Europe.

The Lenin Message

If these expressions were the honest opinions and beliefs of Englishmen, living right in the midst of the very people whose political outlook on social matters was being questioned, then there is little justification for complaint that Mr. Lenin in far away Russia should innocently believe that the British people would be moved by the letter which he recently addressed to them, and that certain people, whom he fondly imagined to be the standard-bearers of the new regime and representative of the English workers, really carry little influence in either local or national councils. The very language employed to convey his fraternal greetings is repugnant to the vast majority of men and women who form the bulk and are the mainstay of the Labor movement. That his hours of labor have been long, and wages much less than he was entitled to expect in reward for honest toil, the British workman was convinced; he is altering all that now, but he did not—and does not now—regard every man better situated socially than himself, as "bourgeoisie," as a "tyrant," and "exploiter," and himself as the "weak and oppressed," a "wage slave." That is not by any manner of means the position he ascribes to himself in the social scheme of things.

Extremists Crushed

Let it be repeated that the type of individual that approximates in England to the I. W. W. in America "cuts very little ice," though he bellow never so strong and loud. If support were wanting in defense of that assertion, the decisions of Labor's delegates in conference assembled at Scarborough provide it. With tremendous majorities the extremists were crushed. The Third, or Moscow International, whatever nations are represented, will not embrace the British Labor Party—surely the severest setback the promoters of the former have had since they abandoned Geneva as being too mild and unexciting.

Doubtless those clamorous sections whom Mr. Churchill imagines dominate the Labor Party, and to whom Mr. Lenin looks to steer the course for revolution and the dictatorship of the proletariat in England, will forward their subscription fees to Moscow and be duly represented at the making of the world. Although the conference refused to associate the party with the policy or methods now obtaining in Russia, it nevertheless revealed great sympathy with its people, and again expressed the desire that the government should allow them to develop their political and social institutions in accordance with their own ideas.

Tom Shaw on Russia

The conference was visibly moved by the speech of Tom Shaw, M. P., recently returned from Russia, supporting a long composite resolution on foreign affairs, denouncing the government's foreign policy and urging the withdrawal of every form and kind of support from those engaged in making war upon the Russian people and to open up trade relations and to help to work in the restoration of the world. Of all the men included in the British delegation to Russia, to inquire into the conditions of that unhappy country, none could be regarded as less favorable to the Soviet system than Mr. Shaw, so that anything he might have to say can be safely regarded as being free from bias and partiality for the doctrines of Nicholas Lenin and Leon Trotsky. The Russian people, said Mr. Shaw, were short of food; no amount of music, demonstrations and banner waving could hide that disagreeable fact, and between 150,000,000 and 180,

000,000 of them attributed their condition to the policy of the British Government, with the result that hatred and bitterness to England was being engendered. Since his return to England, he had endeavored, in an interview with Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Bonar Law, to obtain some kind of declaration as to Britain's policy in Russia, and had failed. He, therefore, welcomed particularly the clause in the resolution suggesting a deputation to the Prime Minister from the parliamentary committee of the Trade Union Congress and the party executive, to lay the views of the conference on this question before him.

Direct Actionists Prominent

As was to be expected, those who see in "direct action" the solution of all difficulties were again prominent, but an addendum to the resolution demanding summoning of a special conference to consider the organization for a general strike was ignominiously defeated, the proposers being rather severely handled by Mr. Smillie, and at a later stage by J. H. Thomas, M. P. It is a remarkable circumstance, and one showing a lamentable want of a sense of proportion, that the resort to a general strike is almost invariably recommended by some innocent member representing a non-industrial body, or else some insignificant section of workers.

The demand for a general strike on the Russian question on this occasion came from the British Socialist Party—or what is left of that body, never very strong, but with their numbers sadly depleted in consequence of division in their ranks. With an "official organ" at their disposal, these people make a great deal more noise in the world than either their numerical strength or their influence among trade unionists entitle them to, and it is the sound of their fury that has evidently misled Mr. Churchill.

The difficulties of the Labor Party on the Irish question have been emphasized in The Christian Science Monitor, particularly those difficulties that are peculiar to Labor; and the speeches of the Irish delegates at the conference have served to remind one that there were two sets of opinions, and that from the point of view of members in the trade union movement, the Sinn Féin element was in a sad minority.

Due to the circumstances of the railway strike in Dublin, in consequence of the refusal of the men to work trains carrying troops and munitions, thereby implicating the members of its union—Mr. Thomas has simply stated what the engineering and shipbuilding trade union officials will be compelled to say when faced right up against the problem. Truly, Ireland is going to cause British Labor much heartrending ere peace is restored among her people.

Labor Group's Attitude

Consideration of the activities of the Labor group in the House of Commons elicited some plain speaking, not merely because of non-attendance, but also because of the attitude of its members on vital questions. On the latter count, surprise was manifested by the statement that the party's non-participation in the debate on the Home Rule Bill was due to a specified request from the Irish Labor movement, that they should refrain from contributing to a discussion on a measure that put it on record that Ireland was not a nation.

There has been a good deal of misapprehension as to the meaning and effect of the resolution moved by the Hampstead Labor Party which, after emphasizing the need for greater efficiency on the part of the Labor group, urged all affiliated bodies to make "such arrangements as will permit of their parliamentary representatives giving their continuous attention to their duties in the House of Commons." It has been explained that this will necessitate the trade union officials among the Labor members relinquishing either their seats or their positions in the unions.

That is the object undoubtedly of those responsible for the motion, but it is more than probable that vast numbers among the supporters of the proposal will be found to be more eager to apply the rule to others than to adopt it themselves. To take a case in point; the General Workers' Union is not anxious to find a successor to Mr. Clynes as president, while the whole Labor movement would agree that his absence from the House of Commons would be seriously felt. The same applied to J. H. Thomas, W. Bruce, Vernon Hartshorn and a number of others. The resolution is simply a recommendation to the unions, but nevertheless expresses a train of thought that is fast gaining

ground, to the consummation of which the unions will of necessity accommodate themselves automatically as time goes on.

Raising Price of Coal

If one reads rightly the speech of Mr. Smillie in moving a resolution instructing the party to "oppose the government bill now before the House for the future governance of the industry" (mining), there is going to be violent opposition to the proposal, not only in the House of Commons, but among the miners themselves on the industrial field. Mr. Smillie spoke with authority and sound judgment in criticism of the government's action in raising the price of coal, which he estimated to have reduced the cost of living to the poorest members of the community by about £4 a year, but one would need to question his justification for the assertion that the government had "deliberately and with malice aforethought" drafted the bill for the purpose of trying to break up the Miners' Federation of Great Britain, by dividing the coal fields of the country into eight distinct areas.

Other resolutions were decided on lines anticipated in these columns recently, particularly so in regard to the liquor traffic, the conference accepting the resolution moved by Mr. Philip Snowden on behalf of the Independent Labor Party in favor of local option, giving legal authorities practically complete control in the sale of liquor.

It has frequently been asserted that Labor was lacking in knowledge of foreign affairs, and in consequence of which was not quite ripe for office. Be that as it may, the Scarborough conference concerned itself principally with foreign policy, and even Labor's bitterest opponents must acknowledge, that the delegates handled their subjects with insight, judgment, and a sympathetic feeling, that might with credit be copied by other parties.

NEW POLITICAL BASIS FOR CEYLON IS URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.—LONDON, England.—Viscount Milner, Secretary of State for the Colonies, received an influential deputation in London recently from the Ceylon National Congress, headed by Sir Pennabalam Arunachalam, whose family has long occupied a prominent position in Ceylon, and who retired a few years ago from the Ceylon civil service. It is understood that the deputation sought the revision of the Ceylon constitution in order that, while authority over imperial affairs remained as at present, vested with the Governor, the purely local affairs could be administered in accordance with popular wishes. To effect that purpose the Governor's Cabinet (or executive council), and the Legislative Council would both have to be reconstituted in order to admit an adequate representation of the people.

For the present time, it is felt that the leaders would be satisfied if half the seats in the Cabinet were earmarked for the people, and if a clear elected majority in the Legislature were conceded. In order to insure that the administration should be carried on, in accordance with popular wishes, they ask that the Singhalese members of the Cabinet be chosen from among the elected members of the Legislative Council, elected by the people on a wide franchise, not limited to men.

Realizing the necessities of the moment, it is stated that these leaders are not averse to making special provision for safeguarding the interests of minorities by reserving seats in the Legislature, a device which, while protecting minorities, does not confine them in water-tight compartments, and, for that reason, has been recently adopted in India.

MILLIONS FOR OIL ON ILLINOIS ROADS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.—BLOOMINGTON, Illinois.—Illinois will expend \$20,000,000 this year in oiling rural highways. The unimproved roads in the country districts are in such a condition that for many miles they were impassable for a large part of the first half of the present year. Ordinary drainage of the roads proved inadequate in the face of the floods, and washouts were numerous. Highway commissioners now have been at work endeavoring to improve conditions by means of ditching, dragging and grading, while 50,000 miles of highway will be oiled.

FUTURE OF BRITISH TRANSPORT SYSTEM

Sir Eric Geddes Proposes Adoption of American Methods of Transport—Railways May Be Divided Into Several Groups

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The proposals of Sir Eric Geddes, the Minister of Transport, regarding the future organization of transport undertakings in Great Britain, and of their relation to the State, have been now issued as a White Paper. These proposals are based, to a great extent, on the American Government's system of suspension of railways. Sir Eric framing his scheme largely on the Interstate Railway Commission. This plan will enable the ministry to exercise a general control over the railways so far as rates, fares and conveniences are concerned, without the need for incurring any financial responsibility.

This is the second instance during the tenure of office of the Minister of Transport, in which he has been studying for adoption in this country, American methods of regulating transport. Sir Eric Geddes is known to be paying special attention to what is called "The Cleveland Franchise," under which the tramways are operated by a company, which is permitted by the municipality to charge fares adequate, after allowing for all working expenses, to yield a fair return on the capital invested. This policy is gradually being adopted in Great Britain, and is likely in the future to form the basis of all tramway regulation and management.

Avoiding Direct Competition

The main features of the government's proposals are outlined in the publication referred to. The subject of railways is first dealt with. It is proposed that the railways of Great Britain should be formed into a limited number of groups, say five or six for England and Wales, and one for Scotland. The Irish railways will be dealt with under the new legislation in relation to Ireland. The groups are to be determined on the basis of operating economy, and all direct competition between the groups will as far as possible be eliminated.

In each case the new group would absorb the smaller and independent broad gauge lines within its area, but railways which may be classified as "light," whether existing or future, will be wholly excluded from this grouping arrangement, and the proposals with regard to these light railways are indicated later.

Voluntary Amalgamation

It is expected that the amalgamation of companies in the respective groups will be carried out voluntarily; but as the scheme wholly depends upon the amalgamations, powers will be sought in a future transport bill to compel amalgamations, on terms, failing agreement, to be settled by some tribunal, in any cases where they are not voluntarily completed in a reasonable time.

It is recognized that a more logical grouping of the existing systems might result if regard were had exclusively either to geographical or to operating considerations; but the amalgamation of complete undertakings as the initial step will avoid many of the difficulties which would arise if undertakings had to be divided. It would be open to the new group companies to exchange between them.

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selves lines which project from the territory of one group into that of another, and at a later stage it may become necessary to require them to do so.

The act of Parliament should lay it down that rates and fares shall be fixed at such a level as, with efficient and economical management, will in the opinion of a prescribed authority, enable railway companies to earn a net revenue substantially equivalent, on some pre-war basis to be settled in the act, to the combined net revenue of all the companies absorbed in the group.

Government's Share

It is not contemplated that the government's share of the surplus revenues should be thrown into the general revenue of the country. Much development work has to be done which is beyond the financial resources of the localities, and the intention is that the government's share of these surplus profits should be refunded for development purposes, to assist backward districts, to develop light railways, and for other appropriate purposes in connection with transportation, as may be approved by Parliament in the act.

The government does not propose to give to the companies any financial guarantee, but to set up a flexible rates machinery, which will enable appropriate charges to be levied, and to leave the railway companies to rely upon this machinery for the maintenance of the financial position of the groups at the level agreed.

The earnings of the companies must, of course, be subject to the normal fluctuations of traffic, and to the express stipulation that the undertakings are being managed with due care and economy. This stipulation is considered essential to the protection of the public; but on the other hand it is proposed to grant to the companies a right of appeal to a judicial tribunal if the Minister of Transport refused, upon their application, to put the machinery for revising rates in motion.

Question of Wages

It is proposed to provide by the bill, for a permanent machinery to deal with questions of railway wages and working conditions, on the lines of the two boards, which have been established temporarily by agreement, namely, the Central Wages Board, consisting of equal numbers of managers and men, with an appeal to the National Wages Board, consisting of four

managers, four men, and four users of the railway, with an impartial chairman.

It is considered necessary, in view of the fact that the state is to provide machinery for adjusting rates intended to produce a certain net result, that the state should approve, and if necessary, have power to acquire, adequate reserves for depreciation, and renewals to be made before dividends are issued. This again should be subject to a right of appeal to the prescribed tribunal.

The government has no present intention of altering the status of the dock undertakings of the country, but some of the temporary powers conferred upon the Ministry of Transport, by the Ministry of Transport Act, 1919, in connection with non-railway owned docks should in its opinion be retained and extended to railway owned docks.

The future of canals involves questions of great difficulty and complexity. The best advice available is being sought, and the whole subject is about to be investigated by a committee which has been set up under the chairmanship of Mr. Neville Chamberlain, and pending the receipt of the report of this committee the government feels that it is not in a position to formulate a policy.

ARMENIA'S NEED OF MORE WHEAT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Armenia's need for continued relief work is pointed out by Dr. Harold M. Marvin, of Jacksonville, Florida, who with Dr. Freeman-Smith of Boston, has just returned from relief work in the Near East. Dr. Marvin says that a vigorous effort has been made to obtain enough seed wheat to enable the Armenians to raise a crop this fall that will see them through the winter.

A certain amount of seed wheat has been obtained through the efforts of Col. E. E. McCammon, U. S. A., who was sent to Novorossysk by the Near East Relief, but it is far from enough to supply the inhabitants of the Armenian and Georgian republics, much less the 565,000 Armenian refugees who are still held in Armenia by the unsettled state of Turkey and the delays over the Peace Treaty.

NEED OF ALLIANCE OF RUSSIA AND POLAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WARSAW, Poland.—Mr. Savinkov, the leader of the Russian Social Revolutionary Party, recently arrived in Warsaw and made the following declaration to the "Gazeta Poranna."

"I want to repeat once more," said Mr. Savinkov, "that a Polish-Russian entente is indispensable not only in the war against the Bolsheviks, but also for the future of our two countries and of the whole of Europe."

"The fate of Europe and of peace depends entirely on the way in which the future Russo-Polish relations are going to be arranged. Should an alliance between Poland and Russia be frustrated we shall be confronted by an ominous Russo-German alliance. It is, therefore, clear that the policy of the allied powers should work for a Russo-Polish rapprochement."

"The present moment," continued Mr. Savinkov, "is particularly opportune for establishing the basis of an entente between Poland and Russia. From certain circles, rumors of every kind of Polish imperialist designs are being circulated which disturb Russian opinion. In my opinion all this is absurd."

Mr. Savinkov declares himself convinced that Poland will not put forward the claim for the reestablishment of the 1772 frontiers, and that Russia will equally drop its pretensions to all the territories in the east of the former Congress Kingdom. According to Mr. Savinkov, this question should be solved by plebiscite. It is almost certain that the whole Roman Catholic population of these territories will vote for Poland, while the orthodox will vote for Russia. In this case the Russo-Polish frontier would run across the vast region situated between the Bug and the Dniester.

This is the first proposal coming from the Russian side concerning the solution of the question of the frontier between Poland and Russia.

Mr. Savinkov, who spent some time in England before going to Warsaw, declares in conclusion that Great Britain is mistaken in her belief of a moderating evolution of Bolshevism—"Bolshevism," he said, "did not and will not change, at least as far as the world-revolution and the dictatorship of the proletariat is concerned, and England will soon recognize this truth."

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We are making progress in both directions, but it is necessarily slow because never has there been such a demand for service as at the present time. Incidentally, there has never, in a similar period, been such a fulfillment of demand.

We want to make clear to those awaiting telephone service that we realize the handicap under which they are laboring and are keenly desirous of removing it as soon as possible. We want them to understand, also, that building a telephone plant is not a matter of some poles and wire, but literally of hundreds of different kinds of material, raw or fabricated. Nevertheless the spirit of our people is not to set up this difficulty as an alibi, but rather as a challenge to their inventive genius and resourcefulness.



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ALAND ISLANDS ARE TO THE FORE AGAIN

Whole Controversy Over Islands Between Swedish and Finnish Governments Reviewed After Period of Relative Quiescence

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

STOCKHOLM, Sweden.—The future of the Aland Islands has again come to the fore as a result of the desire expressed by the many of the inhabitants that they may have the right to resume once more the position their ancestors held as subjects of Sweden, and of the attitude taken up by the Finnish authorities toward that wish. Recently a delegation numbering about 25 paid a visit to Stockholm, as they had done before, to urge upon the King, his Ministers of State, and the representatives of Great Britain, France, Italy, the United States and Japan the sincere desire of the population to avail themselves of the right to determine their own future.

A Tense Situation

So tense was the situation that a meeting of the Swedish Parliament took place in secret, and the Swedish Minister at Helsingfors was recalled for consultation with his government. Sweden also addressed a note to the allied powers, asking that an interchange of views might take place if the Supreme Council were unable to deal with the situation owing to pressure of other urgent problems. Finland sent troops on to the islands and also a couple of cruisers, holding that the situation necessitated action of a firm character such as should be employed in cases of attempts to subvert the state. Swedish opinion with regard to Finland's action may be summed up in the phrase "high handed," and it is compared unfavorably with the treatment that might be expected from a nation that has itself suffered from the tyranny of former Russian régimes.

Attention has also been drawn to the fact that Finland herself, while denying the islands the right to decide their future status, through a plebiscite taken under impartial control, claims that very right for the population of East Karelia, a Russian province, which she wishes to incorporate in her realm and on which subject the present Finnish Government has addressed several very strong notes to the Russian Government.

Strategic Importance

The Aland Islands, situated at the southern end of the Gulf of Bothnia at the eastern end of the Baltic Sea, have long constituted a serious problem in international relations in that part of the world in consequence of their immense strategic importance to both Finland and Sweden. Lying as they do at the entrance to a large salt water gulf, whose western shores are Swedish and whose eastern shore is Finnish, they have been a constant theme in history for rival claims based on the advantages they would confer upon either of the two countries which happened to be in possession, supposing it were permitted to fortify them. There are hundreds of islands in the group, but comparatively few are inhabited and the population numbers about 25,000. The largest island lies nearer to Sweden than to Finland, and the main channel for navigation lies between Sweden and the island in question. No question as to the nationality of the islanders arises, for both sides admit the Swedish origin and racial characteristics of the Alanders, of whom over 98 per cent are claimed to be thoroughly Swedish.

Apart from military considerations, one of the chief debatable points is in regard to their previous status before 1809, when the Aland Islands were a part of Swedish territory. On the Swedish side, it is claimed that long before Finland ever became part of Sweden, Aland belong to the latter country, and even when in course of time Finland was also brought under Swedish rule, the political integrity of Aland and of Finland in respect to one another was still preserved. It was only, claim the Swedes, after the war with Russia in 1808 and 1809, when both Aland and Finland were ceded to Russia, that the two were joined together politically in one administrative unit as part of the Russian Empire. This claim is contested by Finland. In the opinion of the Finns, Aland has never, except as an integral part of Finland, been united with Sweden, and documents are quoted to prove that, from earliest times, the administration of Aland has been related with that of Finland. It is claimed that in 1556 Aland was part of the Duchy of Finland, and in 1581, when Finland was recognized as a grand duchy, Aland became one of the nine provinces. In 1634, when Finland was divided into counties, Aland became a separate district under the Governor of Abo and Björneborg.

The Swedish Arguments

These Finnish historical data, however, are strongly contested by Swedish historians, for instance by Prof. S. Turnberg in a booklet, "Les îles d'Aland dans l'histoire." The Swedes point out that Finland, when under Swedish rule, never was one unit, but a conglomeration of several provinces,

and could not therefore include Aland as part of a whole, and that the fact that Aland, during some periods, for practical reasons, was administered from Abo in Finland does not prove anything, as other provinces of Sweden in Finland were for the same reasons and simultaneously administered from northern Sweden. Further authentic maps from the eighteenth century show in distinct writing that the frontier of Finland runs east of the Aland Islands.

On geological grounds, also, irrespective of the nationality of the inhabitants, the Finns, it is declared, claim less convincingly that Aland is part of Finland, and, in face of the fact that the Swedish army crossed the ice between Sweden and the islands during the war with Russia in 1808, adduce the fact in support of their contentions, that communication is made easier between the islands and the Finnish side by the freezing of the water channels other than the main one.

The Military Aspect

Viewed in its military aspect, the question is clearer to the outside or superficial observer than on the historical side, for so long as either party claims the islands on the ground that possession of them by the other would tend to deny the use of the Bothnian gulf in time of war to the nation that had allowed itself to be overruled, no settlement that could be arrived at that did not secure the neutralization or non-fortification of the islands would be satisfactory in its entirety.

The Finnish Government has, through its representative in London, Mr. Donner, expressed the opinion that the possession of the islands by Sweden would constitute an everlasting source of danger to Finland as their present non-fortified state guaranteed by the Paris Treaty of 1856 and by more recent international agreements could not be maintained during a war. The Swedish Government, on the other hand, has given decided expression to another view. Both in a memorandum to the Peace Conference direct, and through the delegates who were heard on the Aland question there, the Swedish Government has declared its ardent desire for the neutralization of the islands, to whomsoever they may belong.

The Alanders' Wishes

The Swedish Government claims that the responsibility for the initiation of the movement to return the islands to its jurisdiction does not come from any other quarter than the islands themselves. It is pointed out that the demand for separation from Finland came first in 1917, the year that Finland claimed separation from Russia. In August of that year a provisional plebiscite was taken among the Aland population and as a result of the vote a deputation went to Stockholm in January, 1918. Their reception was cordial, and the Swedish authorities welcomed this survival of national feeling, while recognizing that the wishes of the islanders should be gratified through an understanding with Finland. In November, 1918, the Alanders approached the allied and associated powers with a proposal that a new plebiscite should be taken under independent control. The matter was brought before the Peace Conference, and resulted in an announcement in favor of the Alanders' request made by Mr. Clemenceau in the French Chamber of Deputies. Nevertheless, the only plebiscite taken was one carried out by the islanders themselves, and 96 per cent voted for reunion with Sweden. A measure of self-government was passed in the meantime by the Finnish Diet, but the islanders felt this did not meet their desires, and the Swedes looked upon it as a direct admission on the part of the Finns that they had some responsibility in the direction of yielding to the demands of the islanders. Recently a deputation representing all the communities of the islands waited upon the King of Sweden and his ministers as well as the representatives of the allied powers, and it was on the return of this deputation that the two leaders were arrested.

New Law of Autonomy

Between their arrival from Sweden and the actual arrest, a meeting was held attended by delegates from the various parishes on the islands and addressed by the Prime Minister of Finland, who urged acceptance of the new law of autonomy. At this meeting Mr. Sundblom expressed the determination of the islanders not to apply the new law and not to slacken in their efforts to secure reunion with Sweden. The next day the arrest occurred. Interviewed later, Mr. Rafael Erich, the Finnish Premier, informed a press representative that he viewed Mr. Sundblom's statement that he would summon the Aland National Assembly to decide the political future of the islands with the object of presenting Finland with a fait accompli, as the decisive phase in the Aland separatist movement, and he had acted as the laws of the country demanded. He regarded Sweden's action in the matter in sending notes to the Finnish Government, as an intrusion into the sphere of Finnish domestic politics.

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as it indicated in his opinion, disregard for that country's sovereignty. In other Finnish quarters the view is expressed that the claim made to the right of self-determination for the Aland Islands is inadmissible on the ground that such right is inapplicable to a people which has remained under the rule of a state without any discontent for a long period of years, but which acts under a sudden impulse without adequate grounds, and under a stimulus imparted from without.

The Alanders' Claims

The alleged insignificant number of the population in comparison with the total number in the Finnish state is another ground upon which Finnish opinion denies the right to secede to the Alanders, even under the form of a popular vote. Proof is also demanded that hardship would be inflicted upon the people by remaining under the rule of Finland, and conversely that benefits would accrue by union with the country from which the ancestors of the Alanders might have come.

The Alanders' reply to this is that they took the first opportunity offered to claim the right to self-determination. Under the Russian rule it was impossible, but when Finland herself, after the Russian revolution, tore away from her former oppressor, claiming that very right to self-determination, the Alanders immediately followed her example, hoping that she would not deny them what she had insisted upon as her inalienable right. They further say that the hardships they fear under Finnish rule are not imaginary, and that they can with reason point to the somewhat Tzaristic methods of the present government in Finland in support of their opinion. Moreover the benefits they would gain through reunion with their old mother country are to be found in being of the same race, the same language and the same habits as the population of Sweden, and also in the fact that their principal commercial intercourse has always been with Sweden.

PROBATION REFORM IN NEW YORK CITY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—The better to follow up probationary cases and secure a more intimate relationship with offenders, the probationary duties of 43 magistrates have been assigned to one court, to which City Magistrate Alexander Brough has been appointed, according to a publication of the Woman's Municipal League of New York. Formerly, with magistrates rotating in various courts scattered through five boroughs, the bulletin says, the probationer seldom was brought before the magistrate who tried him. Magistrates often heard cases about which they knew little, and entertained widely differing opinions. By establishing a single court, with exclusive jurisdiction, it is hoped that uniformity will be secured.

GREAT UTAH COAL FIELD TO BE TESTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah.—Declaring that the coal fields of Kane and Garfield counties are practically limitless, Carl A. Allen, district engineer for the United States Bureau of Mines, is having tests made of the thermal unit contents of the product. In the event that tests of the burning qualities of coal from the new fields maintain an average up to the qualities shown by other Utah products of this nature, the necessary financial aid to open up mines in the two untouched regions will be sought.

Recent investigations by the federal mine expert have disclosed the presence of fields in which lie millions, perhaps billions, of tons of good coal.

RAILROAD PLANS TO AID IMMIGRATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California.—The Southern Pacific Railroad has a huge plan for bringing white immigrants from Europe to this coast as home makers. Agents of the company are now in Europe making arrangements to bring thousands of immigrants to settle in California—Italians, Southern Europeans, and also Russians, if the agents succeed in getting admission to the country. Attractive rates to induce settlement will be offered by the railroad.

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ECONOMIC EFFECTS OF PROHIBITION

People Paid Liquor Bill

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WESTERVILLE, Ohio.—"In the pre-prohibition period, the liquor interests rang the changes on the enormous loss of revenue prohibition would entail upon the federal and state governments," says the American issue. "That was a one-sided, crafty statement of the case. Where did all the money that paid the liquor men's operating expenses, enormous profits, as well as the revenue they were required to pay the state and national governments come from?—from the pockets of the people."

"In the State of Ohio, for example, the saloons took from the people annually \$110,000,000 and returned in form of revenue less than \$6,000,000—five and one-half cents on the dollar. Little wonder that the liquor interests are so unwilling to lose such a lusty graft. The loss of revenue together with the cost of law enforcement (\$3,000,000) is many times over off-set by the great benefits prohibition brings to the people. It was the people that paid the liquor revenue in saloon days and they can pay it now and have a bulging pocket-book left."

Workhouse Is Closed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CINCINNATI, Ohio.—An important saving for the taxpayers was inaugurated on July 15, when prohibition closed down the Cincinnati workhouse which had been in continuous use for half a century. The few inmates were transferred to the county jail. Before the advent of prohibition this workhouse housed an average of 350 persons daily. Recently, however, the number has diminished to such small proportions that the authorities decided to suspend use of the building and pay the county jail a small sum a day for each prisoner it turns over to that institution.

Banks Getting Beer Money

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, New York.—Further testimony from bankmen as to the operation of prohibition in increasing the deposits in the savings bank of the United States is given in the Wall Street Journal of May 21, 1920, which says:

"George M. Reynolds, president of the largest national bank of Chicago, is quoted as having said during a recent visit to New York that Cook County (Illinois) banks, not including the larger banks which carry on business in the heart of the city, now report some \$400,000,000 of deposits. Many of these are small banks. They serve people who live in the suburbs. A few years ago one of these small banks carried some \$3,000,000 of deposits and its president looked for no considerable increase. Today it reports \$18,000,000."

"It is a peculiar and significant phenomenon. It can not be fully explained. Mr. Reynolds is quoted as of the opinion that it is due in considerable measure to the enforcement of prohibition. The people who are customers of these banks were formerly accustomed to use beer in large amounts and some spirituous liquors. Apparently instead of spending part of their earnings upon beverages of this kind they are now saving. In part also the increase in deposits can be traced to the very high wages which employees are receiving."

"The fact that deposits have increased in these small banks to this almost phenomenal figure makes it clear that wage earners are not

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spending all their earnings, but are saving some portion of them. Whether a like condition is to be found with the small banks just outside other large financial centers is not known but the presumption is that a similar increase could be reported. In fact from the northwest reports have come that deposits in banks near the larger financial centers are now greater than ever before."

LIVERPOOL CHOSEN FOR COTTON MEETING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—The World Cotton Conference, it is planned, will hold its next year's session in Liverpool, England, beginning on June 13. For voting purposes, the conference will be composed next year, if the executive committee approves, of 12 groups: growers, ginners, seed crushers, and manufacturers of seed products, compressors and warehouse men, cotton merchants, transportation, banking and insurance, research and statistics, spinners, manufacturers, finishers, including bleachers, dyers and spinners, and textile merchants and converters. Twelve committees coincident in character and jurisdiction with these groups will formulate the conclusions of the conference.

STATE URGED TO RUN PUBLIC UTILITIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—It is announced that when a special session of the South Dakota Legislature convenes on June 21, the World War Veterans, the Non-Partisan League, and other organizations will demand that the Legislature enact laws for the establishment of a long list of state-owned enterprises which were authorized by amendments to the state constitution submitted to the voters at the last general election. They include the installing of an immense hydro-electric plant on the Missouri River for the development of electricity and power for the cities and towns of the State. The engineers in charge recently made a report that the plant and transmission lines would cost the State about \$16,000,000.

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ALBERTA TO TEST ATHABASCA TAR SAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

EDMONTON, Alberta.—Alberta will continue to make tests of the Athabasca tar sands notwithstanding the fact that the federal government has leased a large tract of petroleum lands in the north to General William Lindsay. It is understood that General Lindsay and his associates have discovered a method of extracting the bitumen from the sands and with a view to development have secured a lease of 1920 acres. This, however, does not cover all the tar sands in the north, so, under any circumstance, the experiments being carried out at the University of Alberta will be continued.

"What the Dominion Government is professedly interested in," says the Hon. J. L. Cote, Provincial Secretary, "is that a thorough investigation of the tar sands should be made and that experiments should be conducted in order to find a practicable means of extracting the bitumen content of the sands. That is exactly what we at the university are trying to do, and it will not matter how many try or who succeeds in finding the method, so long as somebody does it." By an order-in-council the Athabasca petroleum lands have been withdrawn from sale,

settlement or other disposal, thus leaving them free for development.

Prior to the war—Germany sent a number of chemists into the Athabasca country to make expert surveys of the tar sands, with a view to securing a strangle-hold on the property for its own purposes. Germany saw in the deposits of tar sands, it is stated, a prolific supply of tar for the manufacture of aniline dyes, as well as a large supply of oil and gasoline. The Department of Mines has attempted to compute the amount of tar sands available for reduction. The nearest estimate it can reach amounts up into billions of tons. In 1913 Dr. Bosworth of the Imperial Oil Research Laboratories estimated that there would be sufficient oil sands to supply the entire world demand for hundreds of years.

RETAILERS TO STUDY TRAFFIC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—The transportation problem will be considered by traffic managers representing the largest retail stores throughout the United States at a meeting in Philadelphia today. Organized as the traffic group of the National Retail Dry Goods Association, and representing more than 1800 stores, they are prepared to take action to meet the situation brought about by rail tie-ups, rate changes and damaged shipments.



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THE HOUSEHOLD PAGE

What You Wish to Know About Rugs

Rugs and carpets are more generally used and less actually known about than almost anything that might be mentioned; yet there is no secret and no mystery. Nowadays, the buying of a rug is more than a mere household incident; it can be regarded as an investment, and, as when any investment is made, the whole subject should be thoroughly understood.

Not considering oriental products, there are in general use five varieties of rugs and carpets—tapestry Brussels, body Brussels, velvets, Axminsters, and Wiltons, with, of course, a wide variation as to quality and price in each variety. Generally speaking, there are four qualities offered for sale; a fair grade, which is something better than the cheapest manufacture; a medium, which is considerably better than fair; a good grade, and a fine quality. The "good" grade is generally the best buy, as it will give long and satisfactory service, and the price is moderate. The difference in variety is due to difference in method of weaving, particularly, and it does not follow, necessarily, as many purchasers think, that a Wilton is of better quality than a Brussels.

The face, or wearing surface, of a tapestry Brussels is woven of worsted yarn, that is, finely combed and twisted long staple yarns, as compared with the ordinary carded short-staple wool yarn. These long yarns are dyed before weaving, so that one single yarn, which is the length of the rug, will show from one to a dozen different colors, in accordance with the pattern to be formed. The weaving is done in such manner as to produce unbroken rows of tiny loops, there being usually five or more of these rows to the inch, and the number of these rows, as a rule, determined the quality of the rug—the more rows to the inch, the finer the rug—though there are other factors of importance, as the firmness of the back, or frame. This back is made from jute or cotton warp.

A velvet rug is woven in exactly the same manner and from the same materials as a tapestry Brussels, the only difference being that in the case of the former the tiny loops are cut at the top, giving the velvet effect to the rug's surface. If you had the desire, you could convert a tapestry Brussels into a velvet by simply snipping the few million of little loops you would find with a pair of embroidery scissors. One would not advise such a performance, though.

The face of an Axminster rug is woven from wool yarns. Except for the fact that the nap is usually higher, there is hardly any distinguishable difference between the face of an Axminster and a velvet or a Wilton, but the back shows a decided difference, being much more coarsely woven, with fewer rows to the inch, there being from four to six rows. This back is of jute with cotton warp.

The face of a Wilton is woven of either wool or worsted yarn, and the weaving is exactly like that for a body Brussels, except that the characteristic Brussels loop is cut. The back of a Wilton is the same as that of a tapestry Brussels, except that it contains a large amount of wool or worsted. A body Brussels is simply a Wilton with the loops uncut. As there are from 9 to 13 rows of loops to the inch in the case of a body Brussels (which might be made a Wilton by cutting these loops) as against only five or more for the tapestry Brussels (which is simply a uncut velvet) it is obvious that the surface of a Wilton must be much softer and closer than that of a velvet.

In order to get maximum service from a rug or carpet, some special consideration must be shown it when it is new. It is particularly important not to sweep very hard at first. A medium weight smooth broom or carpet sweeper should be used and, especially on Axminsters, the sweeping should be the way the nap runs, not against it. All pile fabrics, such as velvet, Axminster and Wilton, are sheared when finished at the mill, and for some time some fuzz or loose wool will sweep off. This is a natural process, not a defect, and does not indicate the wearing qualities of the rug in any way. All rugs should be used for at least two weeks before being given their first sweeping. This will allow the pile to settle and greatly help the wear. Brussels rugs are apt to show a few loose threads at first. Should any appear they should be cut off close to the surface, never pulled out.

Shortcakes and Odd Fillings

The high prices of prime berries have necessitated considerable thought to invent new fillings for the much liked short cakes.

Dried fruits have been barred from general use in summer weather as being unseasonable. Not that they could not be served, for they come to our markets beautifully put up, but fresh fruit was plenty and fairly cheap before the war so they were not considered seriously. Today we are forced by circumstances to consider all avenues of approach toward economic freedom to escape the tentacles of the wily profiteer, a fact that leads us to the consideration of dried fruits.

Dried fruits should all be soaked for one hour in cool water then be thoroughly rinsed to free them of dust or dirt then be placed again in water to soak a number of hours, or until they regain three quarters their normal size. The fruits are then ready for cooking. Though the dried fruits

have also advanced in price they are still cheaper in proportion than the fresh fruit.

A shortcake made with a dried fruit filling should be eaten as soon after making as possible to be at its best. Shortcakes being very hearty should not follow a heavy meal but are excellent after a fish dinner, a vegetable dinner, or as a luncheon dish. The strictly American shortcake is that made of so-called biscuit dough, baked then split and generously buttered before the filling is added. Later adaptations of the shortcake are the French soft cup cake layers, the rich Hungarian cake, and the Danish pastry cakes. The first or Colonial shortcake is the one which makes the

A Few Hints About Cut Flowers

There is sometimes as much art in gathering flowers as in arranging them. The best way to keep poppies from wilting quickly in the house, as they are apt to do, is to take a vase filled with water into the garden and the instant the poppies are picked plunge them into water. Wild flowers, particularly, are apt to wilt, due both to the hours they are out of water on an excursion far from home, and because they are handled and held until the heat affects them. If on setting out on a trip for flowers, a generous sheet of wrapping paper

roses of delicate tint—white with hearts of pink or gold—will both look cool and have the elegance that true artistry gives, if placed in a shallow glass bowl such is used for a finger bowl or a size or two larger such as desserts are served in. A glass flower holder should be used to make the roses stand upright, and about five long stemmed ones will make this a table decoration a joy as long as it lasts.

Another charming way of arranging roses is to lay one or two of them down in a large shallow bowl filled with water. If a blossom is taken off of the stem and placed in a bowl the size of a finger bowl, perhaps, with a leaf or two, it will keep for quite a while and be an artistic addition to the small table.

antique pieces and for collectors such a house forms a happy hunting ground, for here are to be found old Toby jugs, china dogs, brass candlesticks and stockpots.

Simple, in some ways almost crude, are these little cottage rooms, yet their furnishing has been actuated by a simplicity and honesty of thought and a love of home that makes them beautiful and brings them close to the fundamentals of good decoration. These generous fireplaces and fireside benches, the large rooms doing duty as both living and dining rooms, these Windsor and rush bottomed chairs in such splendid keeping with the rough plastered walls and low ceiling, the bright colored chintz and plain bright

gained sufficient knowledge of color harmonies or contrasts to be able to deal successfully with a large gamut of tones. By that time, however, one will probably have learned enough to prefer the charm of simplicity to the glamor of complexity, for much of the artist's work, after all, consists in the knowledge of what not to do.

Some Midsummer Novelties

Just before the autumn fashions begin to make a public appearance many a novelty proves its right to many a woman's attention—and this season is no exception to the general rule. One

Clothes for a Business Woman

The most satisfactory dress for office wear is one of medium weight material which permits the wearing of white cuffs and collar but does not necessitate it. Embroidered satin accessories can be substituted for white ones, as can tucked georgette, with good effect.

The woman who is selecting a spring suit with an eye on its adaptability for office wear next winter will do well to choose one of the shorter coated models now so much in vogue, but she must refuse to consider the many plaited skirts which are so popular; a plaited skirt demands attention frequently, and unexpected rain storms or much sitting down will ruin the appearance of such a skirt effectively, necessitating a trip to the tailor's. The skirt with but a few plaits can be chosen, but better still is the perfectly plain one which depends either on braiding or merely on its good lines for its smartness.

Shoes for the woman who can spend comparatively little time on keeping her clothes in good shape must be carefully considered. The dull kinds are harder to keep looking well than are those which more quickly show the effect of polishing; as for such leathers as suede or buckskin, they soon "rough up" unless they are very carefully worn and cared for, and restoration processes are not always successful.

The woman who is accustomed to supplement the efforts of professional shoe-polishing outfit can well select patent leather when it is fashionable; vaseline soon removes signs of wear from its surface, and keeps it from cracking also.

One business woman who insists on comfort when at her work always wears black satin shoes or pumps in the office; they are very light in weight, pliable, and cool. She selects the plainest models, has them so well fitted that they do not stretch even with much wear, and maintains that they are far more satisfactory than leather shoes.

Gloves for the business woman are an important item, and she who selects silk gloves for both winter and summer rarely regrets her choice. They can be washed, and so kept always clean; "a stitch in time" repairs rips, while leather gloves must be sent to a professional glove mender or show their mending. Silk gloves are warm enough for winter wear when one carries a muff, and in addition give one's hands a far better appearance than do the heavier ones of kid.



An English cottage interior marked by simplicity and hominess and as well by beauty and individuality

The Charm of Simple Furnishings

New economic and industrial conditions and the broadening scope of woman's interests that make her unwilling to devote all her energies to the management of a large and complicated household have resulted in bringing the small house or cottage into high favor and in a gradually growing movement toward the simplification of the home in every respect. In the modest home just as pleasant hospitality can be dispensed as in the more pretentious dwelling. And its very informality furnishes a keynote to furnishings and decorations that offer countless possibilities for fresh and attractive decorative expression. Limited space must, in itself, curtail any desire toward lavish display, and the simplicity of the little house must point the way to simple appropriate furniture and decorative accessories.

Fortunately, furniture designers are beginning to realize that they must meet this growing demand for pieces that are suitable for a given environment, and not, as in the past, produce a heterogeneous assortment that has to fit into any and all surroundings. Moreover, this simplification means greater appreciation of individual pieces. Complete sets are now much less in demand.

Broadly speaking, the most appropriate furniture to select for an informal cottage can be divided into three types—the modern adaptations or really good reproductions of the old English and peasant cottage furniture; painted pieces, whose type is taken from old English cottage models, and the delightfully modern reed and wicker furniture, which lends itself so well to any simple yet comfortable mode of furnishing, and which can be mingled with other modern pieces.

Really good examples of old furniture, such as the cottage type in England and the Colonial type in America, are of course rare, but the rapid manufacture of excellent reproductions makes up for this lack. These early designs have fine qualities. They are strongly built, straightforward and simple without unnecessary details or ornament. They are dignified and individual and withal inviting.

The attempt to make a display in the furnishing of any room inevitably defeats its end, while, on the other hand, the careful selection and placing of a few pieces honestly attractive and decorative make for the hominess that means so much to both family and guests.

The illustration shows a fisherman's cottage of the type so prevalent on the Kentish coast of England. Many of these were built by the fishermen themselves and some are nearly two hundred years old. A typical feature is the collection of little ornaments which they make in the quiet evenings, little cases of shells, ships models and the like. There are always fine

toned rugs—all these spell charm, beauty, individuality and above all, hominess.

The Use of Bright Color Needs Discrimination

I turned from the shop window with a feeling of relief, and a longing for large spaces of pure harmonizing color. The sight that had met my gaze was one of confusion, of meaningless pattern and the conflict of many colors, and I realized that the modern craze for crude and startling contrasts was terribly overdone. For it was not only in this one window, but practically every one in the street was in the same chaotic condition. So many things, too, were plastered with pattern in varying degrees of "jazz" and "futurism" so-called—hats, parasols, scarves all competing with each other in a series of anticlimax.

The intention, no doubt, was to give an effect of light-hearted gaiety and daring originality of color scheme, but in this respect it completely missed the mark owing to the absence of restraint and the lack of order.

To one who has loved color and has rejoiced to see the fear of it disappearing from the world, this wild display was rather disconcerting, and I began to ask myself if it was going to be like this, how should we be able to bear it?

But, of course, it was not going to be like this. "This" was merely the first swing back of the pendulum, the expression of a zeal not according to knowledge, and I realized, more than ever, how much it is up to the artists to gain a clearer understanding of the harmonious use of color and to lift it from the quicksands of emotion into the realm of reason, thus making this knowledge widely available so that it may be applied to the everyday affairs of house decoration and dress. My survey of the shop windows told me there was plenty of good material in this vast display, if only they had not all tried to sing a different song at the same time.

It has yet to be learned by many people that a number of bright colors put together do not necessarily give a bright effect, but are inclined, rather, to neutralize each other and to give no effect at all. A bright effect can more often be obtained by a careful arrangement of a few colors, perhaps only two, with one bright spot as a key-note or climax. Very powerful colors, such as orange, vermilion or emerald green can be most effectively used in small quantities with a large preponderance of quiet tones, and, employed in this way, give a much greater brilliancy of effect than if used in large spaces. The same reserve will be found necessary in the use of pattern.

Wonderful effects can be obtained by the juxtaposition of pure bright colors and neutral tones, and it is far safer to confine one's efforts to some such simple arrangement until one has

of the most interesting of those seen, this summer was a smart little hat with a straight, rather high crown and almost no brim at all. The brim was of cream-colored straw, and the crown was covered with the strands of a wide band of rose-colored ribbon. This ribbon was cut in short lengths and fastened around the base of the crown, revealing to a depth great enough to cover the crown, its strands were brought tightly over the crown to one side and there tied in a knot. Around the lower edge of the ribbon was a band of tiny pink rosebuds.

Equally interesting was a straight frock of dull blue linen, made with a narrow "string" girdle of the linen, and with a round neck, not very low but slit down several inches in front. The dress was made with a very wide hem, coming nearly to the hips, which was edged with flowers made of narrow white braid, which had been drawn up slightly on the inner edge so that the daisies' petals were easily formed. Yellow French knots formed the centers of the flowers, which also edged the sleeves and neck of the frock.

As summer days hurry along toward autumn, the skirts of sheer frocks are more elaborately draped. The bustle drapery is still popular, as are the bouffant hip draperies. And these skirts show a tendency toward being even shorter than those of early summer. Also organdie ruffles are more and more used on crêpe de chine or georgette frocks, adding a welcome bit of crispness to the thin, dark dress which is invaluable for traveling or wearing into town on a warm day.

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When some particularly unattractive aspect of your "dress problem" arises, remember that other discriminating women have removed this problem permanently from their experience by wearing a Bertha Holley slip, undergarment and overgarment.

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New York CHICAGO



CANADA'S EXPORTS
GOING SOUTHWARD

United States Has Now Become
the Best Customer for the Do-
minion's Expanding Industries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office
OTTAWA, Ontario.—That the 12
months ending June 30 have been for
the United States a very successful
trade period, in so far as Canada is
concerned, is disclosed by the Cana-
dian external trade returns just is-
sued. The total trade for the year was
valued at \$2,486,515,000, of which no
less than approximately \$1,400,000,000,
or 56 per cent, was with the United
States. During the preceding 12
months the percentage was about 55.

The increase in imports from the
United States has been remarkable,
being equal to \$164,000,000 over the
total for the preceding 12 months. The
value of imports was \$861,103,465, or
equal to 71 per cent of the value from
all countries.

A very interesting feature of the situ-
ation is that these imports have in-
creased very rapidly at a time when it
was generally expected that they
would decline. During the war years,
when the United States was about the
only country from which Canada
could draw to any considerable extent
the raw and other materials neces-
sary to supply her own domestic
wants, and to enable her to build up
a huge trade in munitions—it was
but natural that imports from the re-
public soared. But with the cessation
of hostilities and the falling off in
the demand for war supplies, it was
then expected that the huge volume
of American imports would be greatly
reduced. Instead of this it has become
greater than ever.

Imports Increase

In this connection it is worthy of
note that, aside from the absence of
the war demand acting as a stimulus
to import, the importations have in-
creased in spite of the rate of ex-
change, which naturally has militated
against the demand for American
goods. The conclusion is that the
United States produces commodities
that are in great demand in Canada;
that the prices asked for these are
more reasonable than those of com-
peting producers; and that the pur-
chasing powers of the Canadian pub-
lic have also been much increased.

The increase of Canadian exports to
the United States to the extent of
nearly \$50,000,000 during the 12
months is strong evidence of the ex-
pansion of Canadian industry. The
most important increases have been
in shipments of lumber, news print,
and woodpulp. Due allowance must,
of course, be made for the much
higher prices for these products that
have prevailed during the period
under consideration. But with all that,
Canada is finding in the United States
a much better market for her
products.

For several months it has been quite
evident that the United States was
becoming Canada's best customer.
The latest returns demonstrate this
beyond question, the value of exports
to the republic having been \$538,000,-
000, while those to the United King-
dom were approximately \$443,000,000.
During no other 12 months have ship-
ments to the United States anything
like exceeded those to the United
Kingdom by \$95,000,000. Only four
times within the last 40 years have
they at all exceeded those to the
United Kingdom, and that by only
small amounts. The importance of
this change is very great.

Britain Importing Less

There was very little change in the
value of the total trade with the
United Kingdom, as compared with the
previous year; but there was a
decided change in the nature of it.
Exports fell away to the extent of
\$100,000,000; on the other hand, im-
ports were \$102,000,000 greater in
value. The rate of exchange is com-
pelling the British Isles and the other
states of Europe generally to reduce
as much as possible their imports
from Canada. The trade in manu-
factures is also to some extent falling
off through lack of credits.

Probably the most important fea-
ture of the trade statement is that
the trend of Canadian export trade
has received a new direction, to the
south rather than to the United King-
dom. Shipments to the latter coun-
try will, doubtless, increase between
now and the end of the year; but
there is a possibility also of an in-
crease in shipments to the United
States, which shows no indication of
declining, will have the effect of send-
ing south the maximum of exportable
commodities for which a market can
be found.

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EDUCATIONAL

TRAINING OF BOYS
IN INDUSTRYBy The Christian Science Monitor special
education correspondent

LONDON, England.—One unexpected result of the war has been to throw a great deal of light upon the proper conditions of juvenile employment in workshops. Since the Ministry of Munitions had to achieve the requisite output of material with as small a number of men as possible, women, girls and boys were drawn into the vortex of munition-making with the result that the younger population engaged in various factories soon showed undesirable results of over-pressure, monotony of occupation, and inadequate supervision outside the shops. Thus there arose the welfare section of the Ministry in question, which carried out detailed studies of conditions existing in more than 2000 factories.

Early in 1918 an attempt was made to classify some of these results, and to ascertain whether the boys, whose employment of course had to be more permanent than that of the girls and women, were undergoing such a course of workshop training as was likely to fit them for their subsequent careers as citizens and workers. For this purpose 907 of the largest firms were selected, the great majority being concerned with ship-building, engineering and iron and steel trades. The shops included government factories; they were the most important in the trades concerned, and together employed not much less than a hundred thousand boys. Of these boys some 9 per cent appear from the reports to have been employed in factories where the conditions were considered as very unsatisfactory. The firms that allowed such conditions to exist were placed in Class C. Like the other end of the scale, in Class A, were grouped those firms that regarded their boys as definitely under training, and gave a special attention to them. Between these extremes came the large number of firms—classified as B—that paid little or no regard to their young employees' future, but provided for them better conditions than did the firms in Class C. More than half the boys were working under this group of firms, which may be said to represent the general attitude of industry toward the juvenile worker.

Using the results of this inquiry, and taking a more general survey of the field, the Ministry of Labor has now produced a pamphlet entitled "The Boy in Industry." The paper is not concerned with the boy engaged in commerce, the errand boy, the van boy or the street seller; it contains a study of the boys who are occupied in workshops and factories, and who are usually regarded as having entered a definite trade. Every one who thinks must recognize that the Education Act of 1918, with its continuation schools for young people who have already begun to earn a livelihood, gives to the boy a new status. Thus it becomes necessary that he should now be regarded, both by his employer and by the adult workman with whom he is associated, as having such a status on the industrial side also.

But, according to this pamphlet, little progress has been made in the direction indicated. It is not that individual employers and individual trade unionists have failed to appreciate the importance of the new point of view, but rather that their respective organizations have not given any very serious attention to the boy in industry. A change of attitude, however, is noted on the part of the National Joint Industrial Council for the Building Industry, as shown in their interim report. Here is found for the first time, and from one of the most important councils, a clear recognition of the fact that, in the future, boys ought to be regarded as persons in training.

From the broadest point of view, they are being educated to be citizens, and this at once renders it logical that the school should take account of industry, and industry of the school. Such a standpoint is of supreme importance when the boy first passes out of school life. It is then that juvenile employment committees, representative both of employers and trade-unionists, have their chief opportunity. Such organizations, to be efficient, must fulfill three conditions. They must be: (1) In close touch with the school, in order to advise the boy as to the occupation which, taking into account his special characteristics, will be best suited to continue his training; (2) In close touch with industry and familiar with the methods of entry into, and the prospect offered by, the various branches of industry; (3) In a position to inform the boy of an actual vacancy offered by an employer in the occupation recommended.

To make the work of these committees more definite it is desirable that there should be some definite division of openings: as into pupil or trade apprenticeships, into openings with definite prospects of permanent employment later on in some semi-skilled occupation, into openings which offer no permanent prospects. Unless some such classification, with minor divisions, is adopted, there will not be the first essential of an effective choice, namely a real knowledge of what is being chosen.

The industrial occupation once chosen and entered upon, there comes the problem of teaching a boy his trade. What operations is he to learn before he can be regarded as efficient? To answer this question, it is obviously necessary to determine for each trade just what those operations are, and how they can best be taught under workshop conditions. Very little serious attention, says the pamphlet, has been given to the solution of this problem. The present tendency is to

add a distinctly vocational side to general education, and to leave the boy to pick up his trade by working with a man on such jobs as may happen to be in hand. Thus the real problem is ignored; while quite possibly the technical school is blamed for spending too much time on theoretical subjects, and not turning out a practical man.

It appears, however, that a few firms have set aside a special shop, under a special foreman, where a definite part of the apprentices' training is spent. Here careful attention is given to discovering the best method of teaching the operations the lads will be called upon to carry out when they pass to the ordinary shops. If, when employed with the men, they prove slow at their work, or if a new operation is to be learned, they return for a time to the apprentices' shop. Such an arrangement as this shows that the employers concerned really understand that it is necessary for them to lift their end of the burden; it also adds to the interest of the men in the factories and to their feeling of responsibility for the boys under them.

Among the most difficult questions are those concerned with juvenile workers who are engaged on jobs that are merely a matter of repetition, and who are affected by the monotony of their occupation. There is also a class of work which is wholly confined to boys, and therefore leads to no definite industrial career. This also is a question of exceptional difficulty.

The last head of all in the pamphlet has to do with a system of friendly supervision. Some one, it is indicated, ought to be responsible for seeing that the training given is effective. Not infrequently it is assumed that supervision can only be secured by the appointment of a special officer, and that therefore such supervision is only practicable in a large factory. This is not so, however, for even in a small factory experience has shown that definite responsibility for the well-being of the boys can be assigned to some member of the staff. Such an officer would be mainly concerned with the engagement, the training and the well-being of the boys. But, since the whole subject is so new, he would also be in the position of an investigator, seeking to discover on what lines the effective training of the juvenile worker can be carried out. The transition period from school to workshop is, as has been said, a very difficult one, and each boy requires to be studied in relation to the work he has taken up. Does it turn out to be suited to his ability? If not, his friend and supervisor should arrange for a transfer at an age when changes can usefully be made.

Above all, the cooperation of the men has to be sought and obtained. According to the Ministry of Labor, as expressed in this document, there has been a tendency in the past for the employer to maintain that the question of the boy is no concern of the men, and there has been a tendency on the part of the trade unions to acquiesce in this view. There is now, however, a growing recognition of the fact that the training of the boy affects both, and cannot be carried out effectively unless the two cooperate. Whatever the system of training, the boy must depend largely on the man for his instruction, while, in many of the difficulties that confront the boy in the workshop, only the men can give the necessary assistance. In certain firms a useful experiment has been made under which the officer, in charge of the boys, has carried on his duties with a works' committee.

The pamphlet does not profess to answer the question, what should be the ideal system of workshop training? It indicates that a long time may elapse before an adequate reply can be given. It is not even possible to provide a complete statement of the problems that require solution. For all that, this short paper of only 11 pages does something to blaze the trail for those who come after, and should be carefully studied as an educational document of considerable importance. It is dated from the Employment Department of the Ministry of Labor, Queen Anne's Chambers, Westminster, S. W. 1.

SCOTTISH UNIVERSITY WOMEN

While it is well known that women who have had a university education turn, as a rule, to teaching as a profession, yet exact figures are not often to be had. This makes certain statistics in regard to a Scottish university (the name is not given) of peculiar interest. They are furnished by a correspondent of The Times Educational Supplement, and show that of 176 women who graduated with honors, 105 are engaged in teaching. For this calculation the period 1898-1915 is selected. Before the earlier date no woman obtained the degree of M.A. with honors, while after 1915 the abnormal conditions brought about by the war so affected the choice of occupations as to make the basis unsafe for generalizations. Thirty-seven of the remaining women are married, and 11 have no profession, eight are civil servants, and four are engaged in university work of a high standard, four are secretaries, one is a welfare supervisor. Now as to the schools in which these honors were taken. Modern languages comes first with 63 women (one of whom also had honors in English). Then follow in descending order: English, 53; mathematics, 26; classics, 24; history, 7; philosophy, 4; economics, 1 (with honors also in history). No one reflecting on these figures can doubt that the four higher totals are so large because of the knowledge that the subjects chosen open up the broadest teaching avenues.

EDUCATION SURVEY
IN HAWAII

Commendation and Recommendations

The first half of this article appeared in The Christian Science Monitor on July 23, 1920.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Commendation of existing school conditions in Hawaii, and recommendations for improvements, are contained in the four preliminary chapters of "A Survey of Education in Hawaii," which was recently published by the United States Department of the Interior, Bureau of Education. This part of the report runs as follows:

Commendable Features

"In point of fact there is very much about the schools of Hawaii which deserves positive commendation. The leadership of the schools is in excellent hands, the citizens of the territory are taking a much greater interest in the education of the children of alien parents than ever before, the very fact that a public school has been placed within the reach of practically every child in the islands, however remote his home, is an achievement as well as a testimonial to the earnest work of school administrators and of the school corps, while in the erection of teachers' cottages and in improving the living conditions of teachers the territory has outstripped all other of the chief divisions of the United States. A glance at the list of items marking recent educational advance in the islands affords ample proof that the school authorities are alert to the need and determined to meet it. Such a list of actual or prospective advances includes among other items: insistence upon informing the public about everything the department does; securing the counsel and advice of representative laymen of the various racial groups; eliminating obsolete offices from the organization; advancing teachers' salaries and doing more for their comfort; raising the standards of training and qualification required of teachers; making a beginning in incorporation of the kindergarten as an integral part of the school system; reducing the size of elementary school classes; providing school buildings of a more permanent and more modern type; creating a division for organizing work of industrial character; modifying a rigid and inflexible promotion system; decentralizing a highly centralized and mechanical system; and providing opportunity whereby teachers and other members of the school corps may have more of a voice in determining educational policy."

Recommendations

Chapter 4 of the preliminary report begins with a summary of recommendations. These in full are as follows:

"1. The work of the school system, in all its parts to be so shaped that much attention shall be given to preparing young people to meet the occupational needs and opportunities of the islands.

"2. Lengthen the school day for the elementary and high schools to seven or eight hours, distributing the time approximately as follows: Give three hours daily to the intensive study of cultural subjects; two or three hours to work with the hands in shops and laboratories, in cooking and sewing rooms, in school and home gardens and on the school farm; and two hours to play and recreational activities.

"3. Provide a territorial board of seven school commissioners, to be appointed as now by the Governor, the membership to represent each of the principal islands as now except that three members shall be residents of Oahu. Make the territorial board the official and responsible head of the school system, with authority to appoint members of county boards and to define the duties of each.

"4. Through appointment by the territorial board, provide county boards of education as follows: One on Kauai having three members, one on Maui having three members, one on West Hawaii having three members, one on East Hawaii having three members, and one on Oahu having five members. Delegate to each of these county boards large authority in all matters of local administration, and all the authority respecting school matters which is now held by county supervisors and by county sheriffs.

"5. Provide a reserve fund from which money can be borrowed as needed by the schools to be repaid as taxes are collected. The present arrangement whereby all the taxes appropriated for school purposes are not available until two years after appropriations have been made causes the department much embarrassment.

"6. Bring the high schools closer to the people through organizing junior high schools at centrally situated places and transport pupils thereto at public expense.

"7. Provide a supervisor for the high schools, detailing him for one-half of each school year to work in the field with the schools; for the remaining half-year he could well give instruction at the university in matters pertaining to high-school work.

"8. Make the present territorial laws concerning supervision of all private schools (not the foreign language schools) effective.

"9. Completely reorganize the territorial normal school. Abandon the present site as soon as practicable and erect buildings suitable for normal school work on or near the university campus. Place the work of teacher training either under a university department of education or have the normal school organization independent of the university but, in an arrangement made whereby normal

students may take university courses and use the university equipment of laboratory and farm. Raise the normal school entrance requirements gradually until only high school graduates are admitted and for a two-year course.

"10. Organize a kindergarten class or classes in every public school in the territory. The territory can take no single step which is more important in making good citizens of children of alien parents than this.

"11. For purposes of closer supervision organize the schools of the islands into groups, placing each under an efficient group principal who shall be expected to give his or her entire time to the supervision of the schools of his or her group. Sufficient clerical help should be provided so that the attention of such group principals will not be diverted to matters of routine.

"Provide for each county a specialist in primary grade methods, and one who is a specialist in upper grade methods, to work with teachers and group principals in improving the quality of the teaching.

"12. Abolish all foreign-language schools, except for oral instruction, who can never become American citizens, but provide opportunity in the public school wherever the demand is sufficient, for the study of oriental languages, classes in the same to be held for one hour a day at the close of the regular school session, in the public-school class rooms, by teachers regularly employed by the territorial department of education. As prerequisites for enrollment in such classes require that the pupil shall make satisfactory progress in the other work of the public school; that enrollment be by written or oral request of the parent, and that the parent may, if it seem desirable, be required to pay as a monthly fee the pro rata cost of providing teachers for such classes.

"For other details of the commission's recommendations in this matter, see Chapter III.

"13. To carry into effect the school program, which the commission recommends, considerable increases in financial support are required. The territory, in comparison with states of the mainland, is well able to supply whatever sums are needed. For details supporting this conclusion, see Section 13, Chapter II.

Copies of this 121-page preliminary report may be had by sending 20 cents for each copy desired to the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, District of Columbia.

EDUCATION NOTES

Mr. P. T. Hartog, C. I. E. M. A., B.Sc., academic registrar of the University of London, has been appointed vice-chancellor of the University of Dacca in Bengal, India. Mr. Hartog was one of the members of the Sadler Commission which inquired into the state of higher education in Bengal. As Dacca is a new university, established under a recent act, it will fall to its first vice-chancellor to give it practical form and to secure enthusiastic support from the staff as they are appointed. For such exceptional duties Mr. Hartog is well qualified. From long experience he knows all that is satisfactory as well as all that is unsatisfactory in the system of the University of London, and he has retained his own enthusiasm and unflagging energy. The appointment is made by the Governor-General of India in Council.

Among all the draft schemes which, under the British Education Act of 1918, have to be laid before the Board of Education, that of the London County Council have naturally been the chief place. This is not only due to the vastness of the administrative county of London, with its population amounting to 120 square miles. It is there that so many of the educational associations have their headquarters, and from the metropolis that so many educational ramifications spread outward through the British Empire. The consequence is that every possible source of information is to be had in London, and that the London scheme, when accepted, will be taken into full account by the great cities in the overseas dominions. This gives peculiar importance to the proposals of the London County Council, which have recently been submitted to the London Education Committee. They make a volume of 112 pages, containing a review of past school conditions and legislation, as well as the developments contemplated under the recent act. It has to be remembered, however, that this is only a draft of a draft scheme, since it has yet to be considered by the London Education Committee and the London County Council itself before it goes to Whitehall for sanction.

Like other institutions for higher education, the Royal Technical College, Glasgow, Scotland, is at present overburdened by the huge number of entrants upon its various courses. In these circumstances it naturally casts about to find some other body to undertake the less advanced part of its work. Professor Gibson accordingly has drawn the attention of the governors of the college to certain recommendations made by the board of studies with a view to relieving congestion in the first-year evening classes. It was proposed that the local education authorities should be urged to increase as soon as possible the provision of classes in mathematics, engineering, drawing, mechanics and certain other studies equivalent to the clauses in these subjects in the college. He said that in view of the experience last session it was evident that the college must take steps to meet the tremendous pressure on its accommodation, spoken of above."

NICARAGUA

Conditions of Public Instruction
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERKELEY, California.—"The little republic of Nicaragua, with a population estimated at 700,000, possesses three state universities," says Herbert L. Priestley, associate professor of Mexican history and assistant curator of the Bancroft Library, University of California. "The Universidad Central at Managua, and the Universidad de Oriente y Mediodia at Granada (for the eastern and southern section) are the two newer ones, while at León the Universidad de Occidente y Septentrion (for the northern and western section) is the descendant of the old Universidad de León." Professor Priestley continued, "It is the leading as well as the most ancient university in the country, being the residuary legatee of the old Colegio Trinitario de San Ramon, which was established in 1875. E. G. Squire described it in 1880 as having been once a flourishing institution with a large number of students, but it had then shared in the general decadence of the country and had only a nominal existence.

"Education has had something of a struggle in Nicaragua since these earlier days. For instance, the Minister of Public Instruction in 1871 addressed himself to the Congress of the Nation in these words: 'I will say frankly that the present state of public instruction humiliates the delicacy of our patriotism. Its lacks may be explained in part by the senseless selfishness of parents of families, who prefer to profit from the labor of their children rather than send them to school.'

"In Nicaragua there have been repeated, if not consistent, efforts to make whole successful, efforts to make national education real. In 1888, not to go too far back, an elaborate system was worked out, but unfortunately it remained on paper, as the Spanish-American would phrase it. The system provided for the traditional three stages, primary, intermediate and university education. The primary schools were to be established in every town, the intermediate ones in every departmental capital, and university education in León or Granada. The primary course has developed into five years of work for the children; and five for secondary pupils are provided, upon completion of which they are ready for admission to the universities, after examination. Education is secular and free.

"Attendance at the universities has been comparatively small. In 1872, for instance, there were 66 pupils; and in the intermediate schools of the Department of León there were 102 pupils enrolled. In the University of Granada, which possessed only a chair of law, there were 162 in attendance. Throughout the republic only some 20 per thousand were then receiving instruction.

"A contributory cause of this condition was the control of primary education by the municipalities, with uncertain subsidies from the central government. The Minister of the Interior confessed that frauds and abuse diverted the large private pockets, the greater part of 200,000 pesos intended for schools.

"Fifty years ago there was not even a school of belles artes. The people were of commercial instincts, and learned French or English to increase their efficiency in business. Generally speaking, little was studied beyond primary instruction save the law. Even today there are three law faculties in the Republic, at Managua, Managua, and León.

"In recent times there has been a more vivid appreciation of education. The government has exerted itself to provide competent teachers and to increase the number of school buildings. There now exists ten preparatory schools. There are seminaries at León and Matagalpa, schools of telegraphy at Managua and Granada, and an agricultural school at Managua.

"The University of León in 1916 celebrated the centenary of its rejuvenated existence by a week of veladas or public exercises, in which juegos florales were made the occasion for distribution of prizes for declamations in a manner that savored of the traditional literary competitions of colonial days. The institution has not, however, in spite of its long career, attained to the eminence which public-spirited Nicaraguenses desire for it. The government is supposed to provide 3000 pesos annually for its support, but politics usually absorbs this pittance, and the school is maintained by the examination fees of students. These amount to only about 20 pesos for an examination, hence, salaries are not enviable, and dependence upon students for support reduces the efficiency of instruction and administration.

"In this university there is the anomaly of separate control of the faculty by their deans, there being no rector or president. Each faculty has also a secretary and a governing board of five vocales. Perhaps there are 200 students in the institution.

"The school year in Nicaragua begins on May 15 or thereabouts, and lasts until February 28 of the following year. There is a December recess of some three or four weeks, usually from about December 7 to January 6.

"It is evident that the educational system needs bolstering up. Such is the firm belief of the present active Minister of Public Instruction, Mr. Emilio Alvarez. It is the idea of this gentleman to assimilate to Nicaraguan needs what is best in the educational system of the United States. He has initiated a policy of sending annually to the United States two boys to be educated for future service in the national schools. Last year there were four of these young pensionistas in

the United States. Four others were continuing their studies in the University of Pennsylvania. The first and most important attention of these young men is to acquire sufficient use of English to enable them to receive class instruction in that tongue. This usually requires a year of study, a year which is in many instances, where students from Hispanic America come without any adequate idea of the task before them, so much extra time added to the period of their sojourn abroad.

"The Nicaraguan movement is amplified by the employment of a limited number of American teachers, who receive ordinarily good salaries, large of course from the Nicaraguan point of view. American influence is also felt in the fact that several of the university professors and deans are graduates of universities in the United States. If the present program is continued, there should be in the fullness of years some noticeable improvement in the popular attitude toward all grades of instruction. This event will be hastened if the present plan of Minister Alvarez to employ an American as national adviser or director of education is carried into effect."

BRITISH EDUCATIONIST
IN NEW ZEALANDSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Australasian News Office

AUCKLAND, New Zealand.—British educational experts are generally too busy to travel as far as New Zealand, so exceptional interest attaches to the visit to the Dominion of Prof. A. P. Newton, professor of imperial history in the University of London.

Dr. Newton has delivered valuable lectures to New Zealand educationists, giving a much-needed account of the new era in British education. New Zealanders are inclined to be over-critical about education in England, to look too much on alleged faults and not sufficiently on what has been accomplished. Nor do New Zealanders always realize that in important respects Britain has moved ahead of the Dominion.

In an address to teachers and professors in Auckland, Dr. Newton explained that the awakening of Britain to the new needs of the age began before the war, and dated from the struggle in South Africa. When the great war broke out, English education was assailed on two main grounds, that modern languages were not properly taught, and that natural science had been neglected. The Prime Minister set on foot two inquiries into these charges, and the investigating committees found that though there was some justification for fault-finding the English education system was more efficient than its critics believed.

Dr. Newton told how the University of London improved the teaching of modern languages. During the war, in spite of the demands made on private purses, the university succeeded in establishing or extending, without going to the government for any assistance, facilities for the teaching of every European language. Every professorship and lectureship was endowed in perpetuity, and out of private benefactions. The only exception was the Albanian language, a teacher for which could not be had. The provincial British universities had taken similar steps. The University of London had also taken in hand the School of Oriental Studies, and greatly developed it. In that school there were now professorships and lectureships in all Asiatic languages.

One would not think, said Dr. Newton, that there would be any students in Tibet, but there were. A similar development had been set on foot in the teaching of natural sciences. Dr. Newton dwelt on the change that had taken place in the attitude of the different grades of educationists toward one another. The whole educational fabric was, he considered to be one system, from the primary school to the university.

The visitor interested and amused his New Zealand audience by his references to the work of professors in the war, and the change in the public's attitude towards them. English people used to consider that professors were men with long hair, who were always losing their umbrellas in tram cars. They soon found, however, that the professor was a very practical and useful person. Professor after professor whose specialty was classics or history was given a position in connection with the war in which he did important work well. People discovered the educationist and the discovery had greatly helped to develop public interest in education.

Dr. Weston concluded with an eloquent plea to teachers to set their face against materialism, a product of prosperity. He urged them not to take things easily, but to cultivate and inculcate plain living and high thinking.

The Legislature of South Carolina appropriated \$72,000 to the State Colored Agricultural and Mechanical College at Orangeburg. The Louisiana Legislature appropriated \$25,000 for a new building at the State Normal School for Negro students to meet \$25,000 offered by the General Education Board. The State superintendent of Education of North Carolina announces as the aim of his department a high school for Negro boys and girls in every county of the State.

The Virginia State Library lends to schools throughout the State collections of 25 to 50 books without charge. These collections contain volumes of fiction, poetry, travel, history, biography, natural science, and other subjects and may be kept for six months each. When returned another collection is sent.

THE HOME FORUM

I Sit Upon Wachusett

I sit upon Wachusett, and behold
Far to the north New Hampshire's
mountain rise;
Nor steeped towns nor forest lands,
unrolled
In near, encircling vales, can tempt my
eyes.
From those blue peaks that skirt the
distant scene,
Veiling with softer light their brows
serene.
Withdrawn in misty shadows, grandly
dim,
Monadnock towers supreme o'er all the
view.
While faint as dreams, upon the
horizon's rim,
The Unkanoncus lift their domes of
blue,
And clustered fair, in nearer plains
below,
The hills of Sharon catch the sunset
glow.
I see no longer town or gleaming pond,
Faded in the mellow splendors of the
west,
But gaze away to those cool heights
beyond.
Where wavy range and solitary crest
Speak to my heart of scenes I loved of
yore
Beneath their slopes, in days that are
no more.
O, lone bird, soaring near this airy
peak
Whereon I sit, stay not for darkening
skies:
O'er rosy lakes and purpling valleys
seek
A little city in the north that lies
Set low in meadows by a river wide,
With trees embowered and fields on
either side.
When there, all upon some gilded vane
That tells its dwellers of the veering
wind,
Your eye shall scan the movements on
the plain.
The haunts I love, the friends there left
behind;
Look sharp and long, for I shall ques-
tion well,
When home you speed again, your tale
to tell.
O, little bird, sweet bird, the shadows
grow:
I sit alone and watch the sunset pale
Yet fancy flies to see you settling down
With sunrise carols o'er that river
town.
—Abba Gould Woolson.

Alliteration

Alliteration occurs sometimes in the
writings of the ancients, but not, it
is supposed, designedly, as they re-
garded all echoing of sound as a rhe-
torical flourish. Cicero, in the "Of-
fices," has this phrase: "Sensim sine
sensu actus senescit"; and Virgil, in
the "Aeneid," has many marked allit-
erations.—William Mathews.

The Plural

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
THE familiar statement in the first
chapter of Genesis, "And God
said, Let us make man in our image,
after our likeness," obviously does not
refer to many gods as making man.
The plural "us" is similar to the edi-
torial "we," which is now rather old-
fashioned, and to the customary usage
of sovereigns. In this sense, it is
simply a broad term to indicate not
manyness but oneness. As used of
God, it is just a way of declaring the
divine infinity. Infinity, however, must
be one, must be unified boundless
and not, as some have mistakenly
thought, countless. Explaining this
very passage of Genesis, Mary Baker
Eddy says on page 515 of Science and
Health: "The eternal Elohim includes
the forever universe. The name
Elohim is in the plural, but this
plurality of Spirit does not imply more
than one God, nor does it imply three
persons in one. It relates to the on-
eness, the tri-unity of Life, Truth, and
Love."

Christian Science explains rationally
the one God as divine Mind, producing
only spiritual idea. That there is but
one true cause and one true effect is
the very basis of Christian Science
practice. The one provable cause is
spiritual Principle, and its one effect
is spiritual activity or expression.
This is all that can be really known
or experienced. Mrs. Eddy defines
"Mind" in the "Glossary" to Science
and Health (page 591) as: "The only
I, or Us; the only Spirit, Soul, divine
Principle, substance, Life, Truth,
Love; the one God; not that which is
in man, but the divine Principle, or
God, of whom man is the full and per-
fect expression; Deity, which outlines
but is not outlined." From the start,
one considering Christian Science
needs to understand the basic defini-
tions of Christian Science, just as one
reading Genesis must understand from
the start the use of the plural "us"
as given there, even though the plural
"Elohim" is not shown in the English
term "God."

The fundamental premise of Chris-
tian Science is that there is one Mind,
which maintains harmonious action as
the spiritual reality, in spite of any
human seeming. Even this premise
does not have to be accepted as a
merely dogmatic statement. That the
divine Mind exists as the only provable
reality can be demonstrated with un-
deniable spiritual logic, when one
reasons as to what he knows en-
tirely apart from the physical senses
which are so often misled. As Mrs.
Eddy says, under the question, "Do
you believe in God?" in her volume,
"Unity of Good" (page 48): "I be-
lieve that of which I am conscious
through the understanding, however
faintly able to demonstrate Truth and
Love." She immediately continues, on
page 49, in answer to the question,
"Do you believe in man?": "I believe
in the individual man, for I under-
stand that man is as definite and
eternal as God, and that man is co-
existent with God, as being the
eternally divine idea. This is demon-
strable by the simple appeal to human
consciousness."

Since the one divine Mind with its
activity, or idea, is all that really
exists, then Mind and its idea must
be the all-inclusive "We" or "Us" of
the Scriptures. In other words, this
is the one absolutely correct way of
using these pronouns. The plural,
"we" or "us," used to mean several or
many mortals, is a mere way of speak-
ing. The mortal sense of things
throughout is but counterfeit of the
genuine, spiritual consciousness in-
finitely expressed. In fact, the human
sense of manyness is only opposi-
tional opposite of the infinity of the
one divine Mind and its perfect
creation.

So it is with any words used in the
plural to express God. They cannot
refer to many subdivisions of God, or
good, but must be simply various
terms that bring out the infinity of the
one All-Mind. This true Mind, or
Principle, does not divide itself into
parts for different purposes, but for-
ever remains intact as one boundless
source of good. It is essential for any-
one considering Christian Science to
comprehend the oneness of God, the
oneness of infinite Mind, for this is
the great starting-point. If there are
two in the realm of the real, they must
be simply God and man, Principle and
idea, which are so thoroughly inter-
dependent as to be actually one, in
the sense that cause and effect are
one and inseparable.

Continuing the study of Christian
Science, one finds that any plural,
therefore, must mean either the true
God and the true man, Principle mani-
fest, or must refer to a merely mortal,
counterfeit sense of things. In the
former case, the plural, properly used,
is simply a way of stating over and
over again the infinity of the divine
consciousness. The turning away from
the mortal illusion requires not only a
careful use of the singular in many cases,
especially in statements of the truth
about God, but also an understanding
of what the plural truly indicates. To
employ words loosely is not to reason
accurately. Mrs. Eddy, as may be seen
from the brief passages already
quoted, always used words with vig-
orous exactness. It is only because
mortals have been loath to follow exact
reasoning that they have ever misun-
derstood what she has written. For-
tunately, however, the whole world is
losing some of its reluctance to reason
metaphysically, and right reasoning
as to the one Mind and its idea is
steadily taking the place of slipshod
thinking. This replacing of the wrong
with the right is the way in which
Christian Science heals, that is, the
actual truth replaces every supposi-

tional falsity, and nothing is left but
the ever-satisfying reality.

Thus the thorough study of Chris-
tian Science, which invariably heals,
involves a careful weighing of all that
Mrs. Eddy has written, an understand-
ing of her use of the plural as well as
of the singular, where she speaks of
either God or man. This whole study
is joyous, because it shows what or-
derly exactness is in all of living. To
demonstrate that there is one infinite
intelligence, and that it is expressed
by the only man there truly is, must
always be real opportunity.

In Indiana

There is a fertile stretch of flat
lands in Indiana where unagrarian
Eastern travelers, glancing from car-
windows . . . return their eyes to in-
terior upholstery, preferring even the
awaying caparisons of a Pullman to
the monotony without. The landscape
lies interminably level. . . . The per-
sistent tourist who seeks for signs of
man in this sad expanse perceives
a reckless amount of rail fence; at
intervals a large barn; and, here

as their indignation to hear them-
selves spoken of as a "secluded com-
munity"; for they sat up all night to
hear the vote of New York, every
campaign. Once when the President
visited Rouen, seventy miles away,
there were only a few . . . left in the
deserted homes of Carlow County.
Everybody had adventures; almost
everybody saw the great man; and
everybody was glad to get back home
again. It was the longest journey
some of them ever set upon, and these,
elated as they were over their travels,
determined to think twice ere they

bore up under their unparalleled re-
verses! How they laughed, and talked,
constant to their high heels, their
rouge and their furbelows; . . . and
the very habits which would most
have offended our English notions, if
we had seen them in their splendid
hotels of the Faubourg St. Germain,
won tolerance and pardon when mixed
up with such unaffected constancy and
such cheerful resignation."

There were supper parties also given
to other members of the French so-
ciety by a cousin of Mary Mitford's
who had married an "émigré" of high

muff, where he had lain 'perdu' all
the evening, and make the round of
the supper table, begging cake and
biscuits. He and I established a great
friendship, and he would even venture,
on hearing my voice, to pop his poor
little black nose out of his hiding-
place before the appointed time. It
required several repetitions of 'I done'
from his mistress to drive him back
behind the scenes, till she gave him
his cue."—From "Mary Russell Mit-
ford & her Surroundings," by Con-
stance Hill.

The Method of a Great Historian

And, though men will always judge
any war in which they are actually
fighting to be the greatest at the time,
but, after it is over, revert to their
admiration of some other which has
preceded, still the Peloponnesian, if
estimated by the actual facts, will cer-
tainly prove to have been the greatest
ever known.

As to the speeches which were made
either before or during the war, it was
hard for me, and for others who re-
ported them to me, to recollect the
exact words. I have therefore put
into the mouth of each speaker the
sentiments proper to the occasion, ex-
pressed as I thought he would be
likely to express them, while at the
same time I endeavored, as nearly as
I could, to give the general purport
of what was actually said. Of the
events of the war I have not ventured
to speak from any chance information,
nor according to any notion of my
own; I have described nothing but
what I either saw myself, or learned
from others of whom I made the most
careful and particular enquiry. The
task was a laborious one, because eye-
witnesses of the same occurrences
gave different accounts of them, as
they remembered or were interested
in the actions of one side or the other.
And very likely the strictly historical
character of my narrative may be dis-
appointing to the ear. But if he who
desires to have before his eyes a true
picture of the events which have hap-
pened, and of the like events which
may be expected to happen hereafter
in the order of human things, shall
pronounce what I have written to be
useful, then I shall be satisfied. My
history is an everlasting possession,
not a prize composition which is heard
and forgotten. . . . From "Thucy-
dides," translated by Benjamin Jowett.

Yonder Little Cloud

See yonder little cloud, that, borne
aloft
So tenderly by the wind, floats fast
away
Over the snowy peaks!
—H. W. Longfellow.



A drawing by Rembrandt

Rembrandt's Drawings

When we think of their immense
number and variety, of the consum-
mate art and profundity of imagina-
tive insight which they express with
the help of a reed pen and a few
touches of black or brown, they ap-
pear as a monument to their maker's
genius even more wonderful than his
pictures, an achievement to which the
art of the world can hardly show any
parallel. So complete indeed do these
drawings on occasion become, that it
is only a survival of vulgar prejudice
against slightness of means which
causes them to be rated below the
master's paintings. A good drawing
by Rembrandt is in every way a more
perfect and delightful work of art
than any of his less successful pic-
tures. It gives us the quintessence of
his genius, both technical and spiri-
tual, in the most summary and con-
centrated form, so that, when looking
over Rembrandt's drawings, our
thoughts often wander from the sub-
ject with which he is dealing to mar-
vel how he could possibly see so much
in it, and tell us all that he has seen
with such absurdly limited means.

And our marvelling may lead us to
think a little more clearly about the
true nature of drawing, and to see why
a few strokes of the pen may often sat-
isfy us infinitely better than the most
elaborate realistic painting would do.
—From "Notes on the Art of Rem-
brandt," by C. J. Holmes.

Two and Two the
Bullocks Go

Horns outspread and heads bent low,
Two and two the bullocks go.
Black and brown, and white and red,
Heads bent low and horns outspread,
Red and white and brown and black,
Curving up the rugged track;
Plodding, patient, steady, slow;
Two and two the bullocks go.

Free and early is the day,
Roughly jolts the empty dray,
While the driver strolls along
Whistling, humming, scraps of songs.
Through the scented bush they swing,
Gum trees tower, and tree-ferns spring,
Bending bows against their sway,
Sturdily they make their way
Towards his heart, where tall and grand,
Giant splitting-trees do stand.
Now the morning's wide awake!
Sounds of work the silence break;
Tap of mallet, knife-wrench feet,
Palings drop like swift-reaped wheat,
Heavy thud of falling axe—
Fresh-cut timber piled in stacks.

Horns outspread and heads bent low,
Two and two the bullocks go.
You may hear the driver call:
"Captain! Drummer! Darkie! Ball!
Come-see Captain! Come-see Miller!
Wee-back, Miller! Strawberry!"
—Veronica Mason.

and there, a man himself, incurious,
patient, slow, looking up from the
fields apathetically at the Limited flies
by. Widely separated from each
other are small frame railway stations
—sometimes with no other building in
sight, which indicates that somewhere
behind the adjacent woods a few shan-
dies and thin cottages are grouped
about a couple of brick stores.

On the station platforms there are
always two or three wooden packing-
boxes, apparently marked for travel,
but they are sacred from disturbance
and remain on the platform forever;
possibly the right train never comes
along. They serve to enliven a few
station loafers, who look out from un-
der their hat-brims at the faces in the
car-windows with the languid scorn a
permanent fixture always has for a
transient, and the pity an American
feels for a fellow-being who does not
live in his town. Now and then the
train passes a town built scatteringly
about a court-house, with a mill or
two humming near the tracks. This
is a county-seat, and the inhabitants
and the local papers refer to it con-
fidently as "our city." The heart of the
flat lands is a central area called Car-
low County, and the county-seat of
Carlow is a town unhappily named
in honor of its first settler, William
Platt. . . . Natives of this place have
sometimes remarked, easily, that their
city had a population of from five to
six thousand. . . .

The social and business energy of
Plattville concentrates on the Square.
Here, in summer-time, the gentlemen
are wont to lounge from store to store
in their shirt sleeves; and here stood
the old, red-brick court-house, loosely
fenced in a shady grove of maple
and elm—"slippery ellum"—called the
"Court-House Yard." When the sun
grew too hot for the dry-goods shop
whittlers in front of the stores around
the Square and the occupants of the
chairs in front of the Palace Hotel on
the corner, they would go across and
drape themselves over the court-house
fence, under the trees, and leisurely
carve their initials on the top board.

The farmers hitched their teams to the
fence, for there were usually loafers
energetic enough to shout "Whoa!"
In the yard, amongst the weeds
and tall, unkempt grass, chickens for-
aged all day long; the fence was so
low that the most matronly hen flew
over with propriety; and there were
gaps that accommodated the passage
of itinerant pigs. Most of the latter,
however, preferred the cool wallows of
the less important street corners. Here
and there a big dog lay asleep in the
middle of the road, knowing well that
the people lived happily; and, while
the world whirled on outside, they
were content with their own. It would
have moved their surprise as much

went that far from home another time.

On Saturdays, the farmers enlivened
the commercial atmosphere of Platt-
ville; and Miss Tibbs, the postmaster's
sister and clerk, used to make a point
of walking up and down Main Street
as often as possible, to get a thrill
in the realization of some poetical ex-
pressions that haunted her pleasantly;
phrases she had employed frequently
in her poems for the "Carlow County
Herald." When thirty or forty coun-
try people were scattered along the
sidewalks in front of the stores on
Main Street, she would walk at nicely
calculated angles to the different
groups so as to leave as few gaps as
possible between the figures, making
them appear as near a solid phalanx
as she could. Then she would mur-
mur to herself, with the accent of a
revel, "The thronged city streets,"

and, "Within the thronged city," or,
"Where the thronging crowds were
swarming and the great cathedral
rose." Although she had never been
beyond Carlow and the bordering
counties in her life, all her poems
were of city streets and bustling mul-
titudes. She was one of those who had
been unable to join the excursion to
Rouen when the President was there;
but she had listened avidly to her
friends' descriptions of the crowds.
Before that time her music had been
sylvan, speaking of "Flow'rs of May,"
and hinting at thoughts that o'ercame
her when she roved the woodlands
thru'; but now the inspiration was be-
come decidedly municipal and urban,
evidently reluctant to depart beyond
the retail portions of a metropolis.

Her verses beginning, "O, my native
city, bride of Hibbard's winding
stream,"—Hibbard Creek runs west of
Plattville, except in time of drought—
"When thy myriad lights are shining,
and thy faces, like a dream, Go flitting
down thy sidewalks when their daily
toil is done," were pronounced, at the
time of their publication, the best
poem that had ever appeared in the
"Herald."—From "The Gentleman
from Indiana," by Booth Tarkington.

The French Emigrés

During her school life Mary Mitford
had an opportunity of seeing many of
the French refugees of noble birth
who had escaped from their country in
the commencement of the Reign of
Terror.

"M. St. Quintin," she tells us, "being
a lively, kind-hearted man, with a lib-
eral hand and a social temper, it was
his delight to assemble as many as he
could of his poor countrymen and
countrywomen around his hospitable
supper table."

"Something wonderful and admir-
able it was," she writes, "to see how
these dukes and duchesses, marshals
and marquises, chevaliers and bishops

birth and who resided in Brunswick
Square. Mary often spent the interval
between Saturday afternoon and Mon-
day morning with these relatives.
"Saturday was their regular French
day," she writes, "when in the evening
the conversation, music, games, man-
nere and cookery were studiously and
decidedly French. Trictrac super-
seded chess or backgammon, reversi
took the place of whist. Grétry of
Mozart, Racine of Shakespeare; ome-
letes and salads, . . . and 'eau sucré'
excluded sandwiches. . . .

"At these suppers their little school-
girl visitor," she says, "assisted,
though at first rather in the French
than the English sense of the word, I
was present indeed, but had as little
to do as possible either with speaking
or eating. . . . However, in less than
three months I became an efficient
consumer of good things, and said 'oui
monsieur,' and 'merci, madame,' as
often as a little girl . . . ought to say
anything."

"I confess, however, that it took up
more time to reconcile me to the
party round the table than to the
viands with which it was covered. In
truth they formed a motley group, re-
minding me now of a masquerade and
then of a puppet show. I shall at-
tempt to sketch a few of them as they
then appeared to me, beginning, as
etiquette demands, with the duchess."

"She was a tall, meagre woman, . . .
Her dress was always simple in its
materials and delicately clean. She
meant the fashion to be English, I be-
lieve—at least she used often to say,
'me voilà mise à l'Anglaise'; but as
neither herself nor her faithful 'femme
de chambre' could or would con-
descend to seek for patterns from 'les
grosses bourgeoises de ce Londres là
bas' they constantly relapsed into the
old French shapes."

" . . . She used to relate the story of
her escape from France, and ac-
counted herself the most fortunate of
women for having, in company with
her faithful 'femme de chambre', at
last contrived to reach England with
jewels enough concealed about their
persons to secure them a modest com-
petence."

"The next person in importance to
the duchess was Madame de V., sister
to the marquis. Her husband, who
had acted in a diplomatic capacity in
the stormy days preceding the Revolu-
tion, still maintained his station at
the exiled court, and was at the mo-
ment of which I write employed on a
secret embassy to an unnamed poten-
tate. . . . In the dearth of Bourbon
news this mysterious mission excited
a lively and animated curiosity
amongst these sprightly people."

"The Comtesse de C. would have
been very handsome. . . . Agreeable
she certainly was, lively and witty. . . .
She had an agreeable little dog called
Amour—a pug, the smallest and
unliest of the species, who regularly
after supper used to jump out of a

THE
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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A. FRIDAY, AUGUST 6, 1920

EDITORIALS

Russia

ALTHOUGH it may be, and indeed is, impossible to form any certain estimate as to the trend and significance of the Russian situation, using those terms in their widest sense, it must quickly be evident, to anyone who will study the question, that the great and urgent need of the hour is a wider view than is commonly taken at present of the whole problem. For months past, running on now into years, the general effort to understand Russia has been based on the simplest opportunism. Each successive change which has swept over the country, during the past three years, has been regarded as sweeping away with the most complete thoroughness the regime that preceded it; and the probabilities of the future have been estimated upon the happenings and precedents of a most limited past.

Now, as a matter of fact, even the Bolshevik régime, with all the tremendous, cataclysmic changes by which it is characterized, has not swept away old Russia, any more than the Terror and all that accompanied it swept away old France, 130 years ago. The system upon which the huge unwieldy Russian Empire was built and maintained was not merely a set of laws, or even a social order, which could be changed at will by any party which usurped, in sufficient strength, the powers of government. It was probably one of the most elaborate and intricate bureaucracies the world has ever seen. It called for the services of literally hundreds of thousands, indeed millions of men and women, who for years had never known any other service, and who, in their particular sphere, were trained and posted to a degree by no means easy to appreciate.

The great pillar of this system was the army, but, more powerful than the army, and, in the years immediately preceding the great war, more powerful than the government itself, was the Okhrana, or the secret police. The chiefs of the Russian secret police recognized no superiors, and they were amenable to no laws. The Okhrana could make or unmake statesmen, and no statesman but went in fear of it, or ever made a successful effort to curtail its power. It permeated every walk of life. Its agents were to be found everywhere, and in every conceivable guise. The nihilists, the anarchists, revolutionaries of all kinds, numbered amongst their most ardent adherents and most trusted leaders men who were members of the secret police. So devious, indeed, were its ways that the westerner is generally inclined to regard with frank incredulity any just account of its methods.

To give a practical illustration, it is now a matter of common knowledge that Azeff, the famous revolutionary of some fifteen years ago, he who assassinated Plehve, was one of the most trusted agents of the Okhrana. Nevertheless, during all the time that he was in the pay of the Okhrana, he held the position of leader of the "fighting organization" of the Russian revolutionists in Paris. He assassinated Plehve, whose protection was the special province of the Okhrana, at the bidding of the Okhrana, because Plehve was credited with a desire to curtail the power of the secret service, and he was left free by the government at the bidding of the Okhrana, in spite of the fact that the whole circumstances of the case were publicly laid before Stolypin, then Premier, in the Duma. This huge organization, which could arrange for a pogrom or stage a revolution at the shortest possible notice, did not come to an end when Lenin and Trotsky secured supreme control in Petrograd, in the November of 1917. The Okhrana, as such, may, indeed, have come to an end, but it is a very small venture into the realm of speculation to say that members of the Okhrana quickly secured places for themselves, and are to be found everywhere today working as the most ardent Bolsheviks of them all for their own particular ends.

Now the reactionary influence in Russia has for many years been the German influence. In the early days of the war, that was a generally recognized and generally accepted fact. The connection between the Deutschland and the Okhrana was, of course, indisputable. And yet, today, the tendency all too often is to regard this connection as something belonging to a condition of things long since swept away. The fact of the matter is, however, that, just as the Okhrana was not swept away by the Bolshevik coup d'état in the November of 1917, so Deutschland did not come to an end on the day that the former Kaiser fled toward the Dutch frontier, twelve months later.

In these circumstances, the dispatch which appeared in The Christian Science Monitor, a few days ago, describing the efforts that are being made at the present time in Russia and Germany to bring about an understanding between the two countries, is deserving of the most earnest attention. Lenin may be wide awake to the whole situation; indeed, it may be confidently asserted that he is wide awake to it. He may be convinced that by the time he has, with the aid of the Russian "Patriots" and the German army, crushed Poland, and made Soviet Russia to be feared and respected throughout Europe, the doctrines of Bolshevism will have so permeated all parties to the great enterprise as to leave him the supreme power. But this view is certainly not held by the "Patriots," nor by the Germans. As was pointed out in the dispatch already referred to, the purpose of the Bolsheviks is to spread Bolshevism throughout Europe, but the object of the "Patriots" is to unite with the German army, already in evidence in great numbers on the eastern frontier, and then to place their whole future under the direction of von Hindenburg and von Ludendorff. When this has been done, with a thoroughly trained army, once again under discipline, it is the purpose of the "Patriots" and their German allies to turn on the Soviet régime and overthrow it in favor of reaction. Nicholas Lenin, it may be ventured, sees this clearly enough, but his faith in the power of Bolshevism to permeate Germany and Latin Europe is unbounded, and he reckons with cool cynicism that von Hindenburg, von Ludendorff, the Ger-

man army, and the Russian "Patriots" might just as well be used to establish firmly Soviet Russia, and then, when they have done their part, Soviet Russia, supreme over all, will simply cast them aside.

The struggle going on in Poland today is the struggle between Bolshevism and Reaction, each for the moment making use of the other to crush a common enemy, and each expecting, when that is done, to be strong enough to crush the other. Europe and the rest of the civilized world, therefore, seems at this hour to be facing a series of tremendous questions. Amongst them are these: Is this Germany's way back, and can she get back this way? If Germany fails because Russia succeeds, what then?

National and Local Enforcement

IT SEEMS plain enough that the municipalities of the United States ought not to leave the enforcement of the national prohibition law wholly, or anything like wholly, to the federal agencies. When an individual is pressed for his views as to an official's proper attitude toward the prohibition law, even though he may not have favored it, if he desires public approval he declares himself for enforcement. Indeed there is no other attitude for a law-abiding citizen to take. Municipal authorities charged with enforcement of the laws have been too much inclined to differentiate between state and federal laws, and to permit the burden of enforcing federal statutes to fall upon the federal authorities. But no such course should be followed in the case of the enforcement of national prohibition. It should everywhere be borne in mind that the present liquor law is basically a part of the national Constitution, and that the Volstead Act is a statute passed by Congress especially to provide for compliance with the prohibition amendment to the Constitution. The fact that some citizens here or there, or some communities perhaps, are indifferent and lax about the enforcement of the liquor law, encouraging local officials to let violations go by default, should not becloud anyone's perception of his responsibility. Neither should anyone be confused as to the straight path of duty of both officials and private citizens, or even be surprised because there is an element in many localities which prefers that prohibition should not be enforced. This has always been the case wherever there has been a prohibitory liquor law.

It should be thoroughly understood that under the Volstead Act it is incumbent upon the authorities of states, cities, and towns, as well as upon federal agents, to enforce the national prohibition law, and patriotic citizens throughout the country should insist upon the performance of this duty. Everybody should be awake to the efforts being made by the liquor interests to hamper and discourage enforcement, in the attempt to create an impression that the law will be ineffectual, and to arouse sentiment in favor of a return to the license system. The influence of the liquor interests has already been apparent in the reduction of congressional appropriations for the enforcement of the Volstead Act below the amount called for by the Treasury Department, and also in inadequate cooperation by the local authorities in several of the larger cities of the east and the middle west. It is good news, although just what might have been expected, that the national Prohibition Commissioner has brought the subject of failure in local cooperation to the attention of the Department of Justice, in order that the Attorney-General's office shall join forces with the Treasury Department in stamping out the illegal liquor traffic, and also prosecute the offenders, including any law officers who may fail to perform their duties in this connection.

The Nation certainly expects a whole-hearted and vigorous cooperation on the part of the Attorney-General's office in this direction, and will not be complacent at any failure, for whatever reason, in the effectual enforcement of prohibition in the great cities, as well as in small communities. State and municipal officials have no legitimate excuse for not doing their utmost to make the territory within their jurisdiction dry, according to law. There should be unbridled publicity concerning the conditions in the big cities, where the most effort is put forth by the liquor people. If the cities are kept clean, let the officials be given all the credit due them, and if not, let the facts be known, that public opinion may bring about right conditions.

High Wages and Few Hours

LABOR has contributed more than a little to the common knowledge about industrial and economic problems and their possible solution, and one of the most encouraging signs of the times is the fact that some Labor leaders, at least, have got beyond the point of mere class interest, and realize that the public interests are theirs also. While not much noise has been made about this advance step, it is of great importance, and the so-called capitalistic element may well take care lest it be found backward in reaching a broader, more intelligent view of these questions than has commonly been held.

On the other hand, Labor can find helpful lessons in some things being said by the more liberal and progressive representatives of Capital, or of the element now often referred to as management, which, in a practical way, stands between Capital and Labor. Evidently Mr. M. C. Tuttle, the general manager of a construction company in the east of the United States, has given more systematic thought to the problems confronting builders and their employees than have most men engaged in their line of work. Because he has gone beneath the surface in considering the new aspects of certain industrial questions, and especially because he declares that "somehow or other Labor and management must get together," some conclusions which he has reached deserve attention. He says that the things for which Labor has struggled, namely, a larger wage and a larger leisure, have, to some extent, become the instruments of its undoing. This statement has not, it must be admitted, a happy sound; but Mr. Tuttle points to conditions which appear to substantiate it. Perhaps, however, it may reasonably be hoped that, like various other undesirable situations, this one, if it is accurately represented, will be only temporary.

This construction manager asserts that between 1914 and 1918 the hourly wage of carpenters rose 35 per cent,

and that their income for 1918 had increased 56 per cent over that of 1914. In 1919 the hourly rate of pay had increased 65 per cent over that of 1914, but the annual earnings of the men, on the contrary, had declined 3 per cent below those of 1918. This, he adds, occurred in the face of a rising living cost which, by the end of 1919, was almost 100 per cent above that of 1914. The interesting statement is here made that this decline in the year's earnings was not caused by unemployment, and that the group of carpenters under consideration had been very continuously employed throughout the year. But, with the rise in their hourly rate of pay and with their increasing demand for excess rates for overtime, the overtime was largely eliminated, thus disposing of a fruitful source of income. The demand for Saturday half-holidays still further reduced hours, which have since been again cut down by the adoption in the trade of the Saturday full holiday.

The effect of this trend on the cost of construction is, of course, a subject of interest to every one who lives under a roof, and not alone to those who erect or buy buildings. Mr. Tuttle throws some light on this phase of the situation by saying that the cost of a given amount of carpenter work has risen slightly more than the proportion of the wage increase, and that the buyer of buildings is, therefore, paying an additional charge over that of 1914 approximately proportioned to the increase in the hourly wage of the workmen employed. The worker who produces the building, however, although in receipt of a larger wage per hour, has, he declares, fewer dollars per year, because he is putting in fewer hours than formerly. To be more specific, according to Mr. Tuttle's statement, in 1918, with a wage of 70 cents an hour, a carpenter working a full week, with six hours' overtime, would earn \$39.90. In 1919, with the passing of war pressure, employers had largely done away with overtime work, hence a forty-eight-hour week, at 90 cents an hour, yielded \$43.20. Meanwhile, however, the purchasing value of the dollar had dropped from 57 cents to 50 cents, as compared with values in 1914. The carpenter's week in 1920, according to this authority, is of 40 hours' duration. So, at a wage of \$1 an hour, he will earn but \$40 during a seven-day period, and the purchasing power of each of his dollars is probably somewhat less than a year ago.

It is to be borne in mind that, as this investigator makes clear, for Labor to be "economically as well off" as before the reduction in their work hours is not a matter of dollars only. Two things must be weighed together: first the immediate disadvantage to Labor itself of adding to the labor cost of any article; second, the nature of the apparent gain which occurs to the workers whose wage rate is increased. It is, he says, apparently truly enough, progressively more important for the workers and for those who guide their strivings toward what they believe are better conditions to realize that, as modern society is constituted, virtually every member of it is in far larger measure a consumer dependent for his well-being upon the productive efficiency of others than he is a self-sufficient producer, entirely free to price his wares as he chooses. Thus it is that the moment one type of producer begins to seek an economic advantage by increasing his rate of pay without increasing his rate of production, he finds himself overwhelmed by the result of similar action on the part of a thousand producers in other lines necessary to his welfare.

Mr. Tuttle is among those progressive members of the management group who declare that management and Labor must "get together," to the worthy end of bringing about conditions better for all concerned. And he is undoubtedly right in saying that "in the process there will inevitably arise a far fuller and more intelligent discussion of hours, rates, and their relation to one another and to living costs than has hitherto occurred."

The Leeds and Liverpool Canal

IN THESE days, when so much discussion is had, throughout Great Britain, on the question of making fuller use of the long-neglected canal system of the country, it is interesting to recall that, although the disused canal is a common feature of the English countryside, today there are some canals which have survived every attack from other interests, and are still great highways for traffic. The Aire and Calder Navigation, the Grand Junction Canal, and the Bridgewater Canal, for instance, still patiently carry the silent barges up hill, down dale, and through tunnels, much as they have been doing for the last 150 years and more. And then, of course, there is the Leeds and Liverpool Canal. It is one of the oldest in England, for it was at least thirty years before the famous Duke of Bridgewater commenced work on the still more famous canal that bears his name that the Leeds and Liverpool Canal had its beginnings. To be exact, it was just 200 years ago.

In the year 1720, an act was passed by Parliament "for making and maintaining a navigable cut or canal from Leeds Bridge, in the County of York, to the North Lady's Walk in Liverpool, in the County Palatine of Lancaster, and from thence to the River Mersey." Great undertakings, however, were wont to move after a leisurely fashion in those days. It was not until 1770 that work was actually commenced, and not until some forty-six years later that the great undertaking was finished and through communication established between the "Irish Sea and the German Ocean, and the great ports of Liverpool and Hull." That was the idea, of course, and even more than that. The canal was to afford a ready transit to foreign trade "to and from the Baltic, Holland, Hanseatic Towns, The Netherlands, France and Germany; also with Ireland, the West Indies, and America."

In these days, as the traveler views the Leeds and Liverpool Canal from the train window, as he speeds through Airedale, from the Port of Leeds, for so, indeed, it can and does style itself, to the Port of Liverpool, it is difficult to connect this placid river-like thread of water with anything so far afield as a Hanseatic town or the West Indies. More difficult still is it, however, as one walks along the towing path, well out in the country. For, although the Leeds and Liverpool Canal, like its near neighbor, the river Aire, is never far away from a large city or from the busy whirling towns and straggling villages of one of the greatest manufacturing districts

of the world, every now and again it does leave them all behind, for a space, and passes through a stretch of country so utterly untouched as to make the heavy woolen towns of the West Riding, or the cotton towns of South Lancashire, seem remote indeed. There, in these stretches, the Leeds and Liverpool Canal has made the most of the hundred years and more it has to its credit. Again and again, especially as it passes through wooded lands, where the tell-tale straightness of line is hidden, where the towpath seems no more than a river track, and the trees march down to the water's edge, the impression of a river is complete. It is not until the traveler comes suddenly upon a lock, or sees, in the distance, approaching him, a string of brightly colored barges that the river, once again, becomes a canal.

Editorial Notes

THERE has been general satisfaction in France at the recent successful experiments in driving locomotives with "mazout," or petroleum residue, for fuel. Statesmen, aware of France's supreme need of coal, and not knowing where to find it in adequate quantities, have been pleased at the prospects of an economical substitute; lovers of the romantic have been charmed to see the dignified Minister of Public Works, Yves le Troquer, standing on the footplate of an engine, working the levers, and carrying out the experiment in every detail with his own hands; while tourists and other frequenters of the French railways are naturally relieved to think that the familiar conditions, under which the traveler enters the railway coach all spick-and-span as to linen and general appearance, and emerges from his ride behind the coal-driven engine in a condition more appropriate to the cleaner of chimneys, may soon be counted a thing of the past.

THOSE sufferers under the régime of the profiteer who had expected relief from the Massachusetts Commission on the Necessaries of Life, on reading the report of that body, find, what they already knew, that there has been, and still is, profiteering. But, to quote from the report, "The remedy for conditions is to a large extent in the hands of the people. If the public will refuse to pay excessive prices, but will get along with what they have, as far as possible, and, when they have to buy, shop around and get real value for their money, prices will inevitably come down." All very true, and this method should certainly be practiced more than it is. But possibly no one on the commission ever told a modern clerk that his price was higher than that at some other store, and heard that clerk say, "Well, why don't you go there and trade?" Some consumers still feel that a substantial punishment for profiteering would have a restraining effect and lead to a leveling down of prices rather than a leveling up.

A WELL-KNOWN New York department store, by way of advertisement, courteously calls the attention of the public to the idea that "a store like this is simply an institution of service—to help everybody in the right way"; it further muses, as if in soliloquy, that prices should not be advanced for pure gain, and, moreover, that "all goods sold should be worthy." This method affords so refreshing a change from the strident, brow-beating, coercive manner adopted by many advertisers that one may hope the innovation is but the harbinger of a general improvement. Across the Atlantic, Punch, as usual, remains unequalled in his circumspect announcements. Recently, with a nice discrimination and true Victorian humility, the English weekly begged leave to draw the attention of "the Intelligent Public" to the fact that a special edition was forthcoming. The notice concluded, "Mr. Punch has great pleasure in inviting his friends to encourage him in this new venture."

THE overseas guests of the University of London, including delegates from Yale, Harvard, Columbia, Chicago, and other leading universities of the United States, as well as nearly a hundred professors, teachers, and distinguished representatives of learned societies, have had an enthusiastic send-off from their conference. The educational supplement of The Times of London speaks of a league of universities as the best means of creating that general knowledge and respect which is a condition precedent to a working League of Nations. Toward this ideal this conference of American and British men and women marks a notable advance. There has always been a spirit of freemasonry between men of learning all the world over, though it has never yet been really employed to serve the wide practical purposes of which it is capable.

WHAT would Queen Elizabeth have thought of her palace at Richmond being occupied by a prince of the typewriter? Little she knew of the new infernal machine that was to be more potent than all her bows and arrows; a monster with teeth that was to thresh out mountains of mystery and reduce them to chaff. And so perhaps it is fitting that the last palace occupied by the Great Eliza should now become the home of Mr. E. B. Lane, a new-time director, not of a new republic, but of a great company of writers, and writers of type at that. A number of mementoes of the Queen form an interesting collection in this historic mansion, known as Richmond Old Palace, and it is due to Mr. John Lyell Middleton, the former tenant, to say that it is owing to his generosity that the fine old building is in its present state of preservation.

IT is difficult to imagine a time when the post card was not with us, and yet, according to verified accounts, it will be fifty years in October since the post card first made its way through the post in England, about a year after it had appeared in Austria, for it was the invention of a professor in Vienna, Dr. Hermann, who had induced the postal authorities to try the experiment of an "open card for correspondence," when a million were printed as a beginning. Soon they were in use in Great Britain, though with the announcement, "The postal office undertakes no responsibility for the contents of this communication."